UNITED
NATIONS

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General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/51/61
S/1996/68
30 January 1996

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fifty-first session
REPORT OF THE INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNAL FOR THE PROSECUTION OF PERSONS RESPONSIBLE FOR SERIOUS VIOLATIONS OF INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW COMMITTED IN THE TERRITORY OF THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA SINCE 1991

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-first year

Letter dated 26 January 1996 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit, enclosed herewith, the sixth report of the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia on crimes committed in the territory of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (see annex).*

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under the item entitled "Report of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991", and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Vladislav JOVANOVIC
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

* The attached annex is being published in the language of submission as received, without formal editing.

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ANNEX

SIXTH REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA ON WAR CRIMES COMMITTED IN THE TERRITORY OF THE FORMER SOCIALIST FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA

BELGRADE
NOVEMBER 1995

Pursuant to the Security Council resolution No. 780 dated October 5, 1992, item 1, the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia hereby submits a new - sixth report on the cases of violation of the international war and humanitarian law in the territory of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

This is the fourth report prepared by the Committee Compiling Data on Crimes Committed Against Humanity and International Law, whose task is to establish all relevant facts concerning armed conflicts and acts of violence, particularly those representing grave violations of the international war and humanitarian law.

The Report contains 178 cases of grave violations of the international war and humanitarian law committed in the period since the outbreak of the war in parts of the territory of the former SFRY. It contains new or especially amended data pertaining to the previous reports.

The information contained in the Sixth report have been collected in the field and processed by the Committee Compiling Data on Crimes Committed Against Humanity and International Law in cooperation with the judicial and law enforcement bodies, as well as forensic experts and other experts specializing in various fields. Information collected by non-governmental organizations and associations have been partially used as well.

The information contained in this report represent only extracts from a much larger batch of documents filed with the Committee. The intention of presenting them in this form is to inform the public in the country and worldwide of the data considered to be established in the process preceding the judicial fact-finding proceedings.

II

On the basis of the previously adopted criteria, the crimes contained in the Sixth report have been classified as follows:

Out of 178 cases presented in this Report 40 cases relate ***to Deliberate killing of civilians***; 20 cases to ***Deliberate killing of detainees and prisoners of war***; 18 cases to ***Inhuman treatment of civilians***; 56 cases to ***Inhuman treatment of detainees and prisoners of war***; 10 cases to ***Deliberate killing and inhuman treatment of the wounded and the sick***; 5 cases to ***Hostage taking and detention camps***; 6 cases to ***Devastation of civilian facilities, unwarranted from the military point of view***; 3 cases to ***Devastation of places of worship, cemeteries, cultural and historical monuments***; and 20 cases to the ***Ethnic cleansing***.[1]

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[1] Three annexes are contained in this Report: "Decapitation as a Means of Genocide over the Serbs in Bosnia and Herzegovina", "Genocide of the Serbs in Mostar" and "List of Camps for Serbs" .
The first annex contains information concerning 83 cases in which Moslems and Croats killed Serbs by decapitation or beheaded them after killing them. The information concerning massive practice of

III

A smaller number of (29) cases presented in this Report are concerned with the *grave violations of international war and humanitarian law* arising as a consequence of the aggressions launched (in May and August 1995) by military and police forces of the Republic of Croatia *throughout Western Slavonia (United Nations Protected Areas), as well as other parts of the territory of the Republic of Srpska Krajina (Dalmatia, Lika, Bania and Kordun).*

On May 1, 1995, the Croatian Army launched a planned offensive throughout Western Slavonia. UN peace-keeping forces (Nepalese and Jordanian battalion) moved away from their observation and monitoring posts. Croatian forces consisting of at least 15,000 troops focused their attack against 4,000 Serb defenders who were not in possession of heavy weapon systems which had been stationed and put under the UNPROFOR control in accordance with the existing agreement (testimonies of the heard witnesses). Heavy artillery weapons, tanks and

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killing Serbs by decapitation point to a strongly present "Turkish tradition" as regards Serbs in the Bosnia and Herzegovina. In Middle Ages during the Turkish rule in these lands, Turks used to punish Serbs for their disobedience by decapitation of their heads or by impaling them alive upon wooden stakes. Yugoslav Nobel laureate for literature Ivo Andric, also describes this form of punishment in his books.

The second annex contains information concerning 32 cases of ethnic cleansing of Serbs in Mostar, in which the number of Serbs before the war was 30,000, and after the ethnic cleansing it fell to only 300.

The third annex which contains the "List of Camps for Serbs" was prepared on the basis of the testimonies of the former prisoners detained in those detention camps. This list which is not definitive, contains 578 detention camps, out of which 395 are located in the territory of the former Bosnia and Herzegovina, 162 in the territory of the Republic of Croatia and 21 in the territory of the Republic of Slovenia.

It is interesting to note that the Final Report of the Commission of Experts established pursuant to Security Council resolution No. 780 (1992) contains a total of 715 detention facilities, out of which 308 were alleged to have been operated by "Bosnian Serbs and the FRY", 77 by Bosnian Croats (Croatian government, Croatian Army [HV] and Croatian Defence Council [HVO]) and 89 by the Government and Army of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Bosnian Croats. According to the Final Report, four detention camps were operated jointly by the Government and Army of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Bosnian Croats. According to the Final Report of the Commission, 308 detention facilities were operated by unidentified forces.

Leaving out of consideration the starting criteria, argumentation and verification of the allegations, one cannot help noticing that according to the Final Report of the Commission, unidentified forces operated 308 detention facilities and Bosnians and Croats held the total of 166 camps for Serbs in the territory of the Bosnia and Herzegovina, while according to our reports at least 367 detention camps were in existence.

The information contained in the available documents filed with the Committee concerning camp conditions and treatment of Serb prisoners detained both in the Bosnia and Herzegovina and in the Republic of Croatia, show that camp inmates were similarly or identically treated in all camps (cases of killing, torture, rape, hiding them away from representatives of international humanitarian organizations, etc.). There is also a similarity in the establishment and operation of camps, as well as in the treatment of camp inmates by local authorities.

Air Force were engaged in the course of offensive. During the military operation, even *civilian targets* were deliberately hit.

The Croatian Army forces waited for the refugee columns of civilians who were fleeing aboard tractors, trucks and motor-cars from their attacked villages and heading toward Bosanska Gradiška and the Sava river, planning to cross over the bridge into the territory of the Republic of Srpska. Civilians, who were mainly comprised of elderly, women and children, were massively killed.

According to the testimonies of witnesses, on May 1 and 2, 1995, massive killing of civilians (over 400) was registered in the village of Novi Varoš, on the road from Okučani to Bosanska Gradiška. By opening fire from heavy artillery and small arms, as well as from aircraft, members of the Croatian armed forces attacked the refugee column which was heading toward the Sava river trying to avoid the encirclement of the Croatian Army. Civilians who were walking on foot or moving on tractors, motor-cars, trucks and other vehicles were being mercilessly killed. Croatian authorities burned Serb corpses *in situ* by using some unknown chemical agents which enabled carbonization of their dead bodies. Some corpses were taken to unknown locations and some to the sites known to the Committee. Traces of blood were washed down. It was only after the traces of crime had been removed that international organizations and media were allowed access to that part of Slavonia.

This report contains only extracts of a much larger batch of documents concerning capturing of civilians throughout the attacked area and their detention in the camps located in Varaždin, Bjelovar, Slavonska Požega and Kutina, as well as in other places in Croatia, where they were subjected to torture and inhuman treatment.

The cases presented in this report indicate that concrete regular units of the Croatian Army, their commands and individuals, as well as camp personnel bear the responsibility for the killing of civilians and commitment of other criminal acts.

In August 1995, Croatian Army launched another major offensive throughout The Republic of Srpska Krajina committing new crimes - killing of fleeing civilians, conducting artillery attacks upon civilian property, massive exodus of civilian population, attacks focused on refugee columns, as well as other criminal acts. After taking control of Krajina, the Croatian Army started systematic looting, mining and burning of houses and other facilities belonging to the Serb population which had fled, as well as systematic killing of remaining Serb civilians - mainly the elderly and disabled citizens. Daily reports of the representatives of international humanitarian and other organizations, as well as of foreign press bear witness to these crimes.

In addition to the above-described crimes, this report also includes new information on crimes committed by the Croatian side (deliberate killing of civilians, deliberate killing of detainees and prisoners of war, inhuman treatment of civilians, etc., and especially cases of ethnic cleansing carried out at the very beginning of the civil war). Those crimes were committed in the following places as well: Bjelovar, Bibinje (Zadar), Virovitica, Vinkovci, Vrana, Grubišino Polje, Donji Miholjac, Islam Grčki, Nova Gradiška, Osijek, Rijeka, Split, Slavonski Brod, Crikvenica and Zagreb.

This report contains new information on ethnic cleansing which took place on May 2, 1991, in the Zadar area. Following the withdrawal of the police from the streets, at least 168 shops owned by Serbs were ransacked and demolished and a number of homes and apartments were set ablaze, as registered by the police and by the Public Prosecutor in Zadar. That action was organized by a number of the HDZ activists and the highest-ranking officials in Zadar, in the presence of Vladimir Šeks, deputy Speaker of the Croatian Parliament and Petar

Šale - both of them among the highest-ranking HDZ officials at the time. That, apart from other measures introduced by Croatian authorities (statements on loyalty, dismissal from jobs, threatening telephone calls, unlawful detention and arrests, etc.), led to a massive exodus of Serbs from the Zadar area. Similar data are also given for the cases concerning ethnic cleansing carried out in the areas of Osijek, Virovitica, Crikvenica, Grubišino Polje and Vinkovci.

The information gathered so far show that the Republic of Croatia carried out ethnic cleansing of Serbs not only throughout the territories inhabited predominantly by the Serb population but also throughout those territories where Serbs constituted the minority population. This indicates that the highest authorities of the Republic of Croatia consistently implemented ethnic cleansing campaign throughout the area with the aim of carrying out genocide over the Serb population.

IV

The situation in the Bosnia and Herzegovina is exemplified by a larger number of cases in this report.

The report makes reference to the following places and municipalities which are included in the Bosnia and Herzegovina: Bihać, Bugojno, Brčko, Breza, Visoko, Derventa, Zenica, Kalinovik, Kotor Varoš, Konjic, Ljubuški, Mostar, Sarajevo, Sokolac, Travnik, Trnovo, Tuzla, Ugljevik and Han Pijesak (*examples of deliberate killing of civilians*); Brčko, Brod (Bosanski), Visoko, Gradačac, Jablanica, Lopare, Orašje, Sarajevo, Teočak, Trnovo i Hadžići (*examples of deliberate killing of detainees and prisoners of war*); Zenica, Jajce, Livno, Mostar, Sarajevo, Tuzla and Ugljevik (*examples of inhuman treatment of civilians*); Brčko, Brod (Bosanski), Busovača, Breza, Visoko, Vitez, Goražde, Grude, Gornji Vakuf, Derventa, Zenica, Jajce, Konjic, Ljubuški, Odžak, Orašje, Sarajevo, Tuzla and Čapljina (Dretelj) (*examples of inhuman treatment of detainees and prisoners of war*); Brčko, Derventa, Zenica, Jablanica, Lopare, Konjic and Trnovo (*examples of deliberate killing and inhuman treatment of the wounded and the sick*); Visoko, Goražde, Travnik and Trnovo (*examples of hostage taking and detention camps*); Mostar, Ugljevik and Teočak (*examples of devastation of civilian facilities, unwarranted from the military point of view*); Zenica (Mutnica), and Čapljina (Žitomislić) (*examples of devastation of places of worship, cemeteries, cultural and historical monuments*); Banovići, Visoko, Goražde, Zenica, Konjic, Sarajevo and Travnik (*examples of ethnic cleansing*).

This report contains a larger number of crimes committed in the areas of Brčko, Brod, Orašje, Trnovo and Derventa, including examples of deliberate killing of civilians, examples of inhuman treatment of civilians, examples of inhuman treatment of detainees and prisoners of war and examples of hostage taking and detention camps, as well as examples of other criminal acts.

The cases contained in the previous reports of the Committee, coupled with other documents (Memorandum) submitted by the FRY Government to the United Nations, indicate that the Croatian Defence Council forces, members of the Croatian Army and Moslem forces have committed numerous crimes in the areas of *Brčko, Orašje, Odžak* and other places

throughout *Bosanska Posavina* since the beginning of 1992. Since those crimes have been committed in the described manner and with the intention, they qualify as genocide which is a punishable international crime according to The 1948 Convention on Preventing and Punishement of the Crime of Genocide. The Sixth report includes mainly examples dealing with new data on detention of Serbs in the above-mentioned areas, methods of killing and serious bodily and mental abuse, as well as other forms of inhuman treatment. This report also contains a number of direct perpetrators of those crimes. In the Bosanska Posavina area, it is most evident that the highest authorities of the Republic of Croatia and the Bosnia and Herzegovina, as inspirers and the ones that issued orders, bear direct responsibility for the crimes committed in this territory.

International public opinion is less informed of the pogrom of Serbs (killings-liquidations and deportations of civilians - women and children - to the camps in Trnovo, Tarčin and Pazarić) carried out by Moslems and Croats in the territory of *the municipality of Trnovo*[2] from the beginning of June to the end of November 1992.

In early June 1992, Moslem-Croat military formations began encirclement of both Serb villages and villages with mixed population, attacking Serb houses and capturing Serb civilians. During, and especially after that operation, they killed a large number of civilians, including the elderly and women.

This report also contains basic information concerning 83 cases of killing of the Serb civilians in the villages of Trebečaj, Ledići, Lisovići, Gornja and Donja Prosjenica, Tošići, Širokari, Kiselice, Vrbovnik, etc., including Trnovo itself. Most of the civilians hiding from military actions in basements or forests were captured and liquidated in various ways. Some were shot dead, some were slaughtered and some were killed by hanging or by strangling, etc.

This report includes similar new information concerning crimes committed in the above-mentioned places in the Bosnia and Herzegovina.

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[2]According to the 1991 population census results concerning Bosnia and Herzegovina were published in the second half of 1991 by the then authorities - due to the outbreak of the civil war, it was not verified at the federal level), national composition was as follows: 69 per cent were Moslems, 30 per cent were Serbs and 1 per cent were Yugoslavs (in 1981, Serbs constituted an insignificant majority in this municipality).

Deliberate killing of civilians.

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DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Deliberate killing of civilians.

PLACE AND TIME: Novi Varoš, section Okučani - Gradiška, 1 - 2 May 1995.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The majority of Western Slavonian population was withdrawing from Okučani and heading toward Stara Gradiška and the Sava River planning to cross over the bridge near Gradiška into the territory of the Republic of Srpska and to reach Bosanska Gradiška.

The Croatian Army launched a strong attack near Nova Varoš in order to cut off this trunk road along which several thousand people were moving.

Witness 628/95-11 stated:

"... I took my tractor and trailer at Okučani, collected the most essential personal effects and together with my neighbour joined the refugee convoy which was moving from Okučani toward Bosanska Gradiška.

The convoy set out to break through at around 5.00 hrs in the morning.

The Croatian Army, deployed near Nova Varoš in the Prašak Forest, which is some 50 m away from the road, opened fire fiercely from small arms and heavy weapons at the civilian convoy. There were heavy civilian casualties. Vehicles went up in flames. The breakthrough lasted for a total of 8 hours along an around 4- meter-long stretch of road near the Strug canal.

The convoy often had to stop, and when the attackers were pushed back, it would resume its journey. I sighted a very large number of civilian corpses along the road; the vehicles which continued their breakthrough sometimes had to pass over them.

As a rough rule of thumb, we left behind between 400 and 450 dead civilians on that road.

I recognized among the dead only the following:

1. Zoran Vukadinović and
2. Milan Cicvara.

When we crossed the Strug canal en route to the Sava River, we repeatedly came under Croatian Army shelling ..."

Witness 628/95-1 stated the following:

".. When at around 20.00 hrs. on 1 May 1995 the Croatian Army cut off the road from Okučani to Nova Gradiška near Nova Varoš, the line used by Serb refugees who were coming from the direction of Okučani, I sighted at the place called Pustara a yellow Merzedes with Okučani number plates coming from the direction of Okučani and heading toward Nova Gradiška.There were 5 passengers in it.

I saw two Croatian soldiers intercept the car and order the driver to pull over. I clearly overheard them talk and one of them shouted: "Come here, you have five Serbs here, slaughter them' He was probably calling one of his friends who were standing by the road. Soon after that five Croat soldiers rushed onto the road, stopped near the car and started shooting at the passengers with automatic rifles until they used up all of their ammunition.

Having killed all passengers in that car, they pushed the car off the road and into the canal on the right. The shot down passengers had remained in the car..."

Witness 654/95-5 stated:

"... The aggression by the Croatian armed forces on Western Slavonia was launched on 1 May 1995. On that day the evacuation of civilians from Okučani to Gradiška was organized. I was engaged in the discharge of this task as well. I transported women and children by my bus and completed four rounds on that day. Bus drivers L.N., R.M., and M.Č. were also engaged in the execution of this task.

I completed the last round at around 21.30 hrs.

Although the Okučani-Gradiška section was persistently being shelled and bombed by Croatian military aircraft during our previous rounds, we nevertheless managed to break through without apparent damage.

A column of motor-cars, tractors and trucks was also moving along this road from Okučani toward Gradiška.

At around 21.30 hrs I set out to Gradiška with a busload of women and children. My bus was followed by another one driven by M.Č. They shelled our buses on this occasion as well. For the first time on that day, however, my bus came under small arms fire opened by persons in houses and in yards along the road, as well as from the nearby Prašnik forest, when we reached the approximately 500 ms long section of the road stretching from the middle of the village Nova Varoš to the bridge over the Strug. In response to this, I speeded up and managed to reach the other side of the Strug canal without any damage.

Passing through the mentioned part of the village Novi Varoš, I saw them shoot at a "Zastava 101" which swerved to the right and crashed against a gate as well as a "Zastava 750" which was also shot at from small arms. It swerved to the right and crashed against a house by the road. I could not make out what was happening with the passengers in those two cars because it was dark and I dared not reduce speed. I saw in front of me a tractor with an old man at the wheel and pulling a trailer with several civilians on it. I saw them shoot the old man down with a rifle from a yard on the left-hand side of the road. When the old man fell to the right of the steering wheel, the tractor swerved to the right, hit against a pole and then turned over. As far as I could see, the civilians remained on the road but I did not see what happened to them after that..."

Witness 654/95-2 stated:

"... At around 5.15 hrs. in the morning on 2 May I left Okučani by truck for the Sava River. I went via the village Novi Varoš even though shooting could be heard coming from that direction overnight and in the morning. When I was about to enter the village Nova Varoš, I heard the distinctive sound of Singapore rifles from both sides of the road. I heard bullets whizzing above the truck. At the entrance to the village I saw a tractor with things scattered around (bedlinen, dishes and other) and a motionless man over the wheel. When I got into the village I saw a large number of tractors and passenger cars and dead bodies around them.

As those in the houses on the left side of the road in the direction of the Sava kept increasingly firing at my truck, I speeded up. To avoid having to drive over dead bodies, I had to leave the road and drive along the pavement and the foot path on the right instead. This is how I managed to pass through the village without stopping and how I got out of the village Novi Varoš without being hit.

In view of the situation that I was in, I could not give any estimate as to the number of Serbs killed along the road through Nova Varoš. I saw the following among the killed:

3. Ignjatije Odlović from Benkovac,
4. A soldier whose nickname was "Šuber" from Okučani
5. "Migel", a private retailer from Bodegraj.

On my way from Okučani to Gradiška I passed by the UNPROFOR points at the place known as Pustara, near the exit from Nova Varoš, as well as by the point at the very exit from Nova Varoš in the direction of Gradiška. I did not see any Blue Helmets in those places. The points were completely vacated..."

Witness 654/95-4 who was in the vicinity of Benkovac on 1 May also stated the following:

"Around noon I sighted a plane, probably a "MiG". It was coming in from the south and heading toward Pakrac and when it was between Radjenovac and Bijela Stena, over a place known as Tromedja,I saw it drop bombs which exploded immediately and I heard a strong detonation. I later heard that at the place called Tromedja near Bijela Stena there were a convoy of 400 civilians who were bombed by that plane and that great many were killed as a result.

I set out from Okučani to the Sava River at around 21.00 hrs. I was riding a bicycle. Throughout my ride shells were falling in the immediate vicinity of the road along which the convoy was moving. Most of the vehicles were moving with their headlights on.

At the entrance to the village Novi Varoš I sighted a small tractor make "Fergusson" which had hit a pole by the road and the bodies of an elderly man and a woman nearby. Not very far from there I saw a tractor make "Ursuz" turned over in a ditch with the bodies of a man and a woman near it; a dark blue passenger car make "Jugo 45", with 3 dead bodies inside; a white "Merzedes 300" which had hit a pole by the road with two dead men inside. Not very far from there was a motor-car make "Regata" and I did not see anyone inside. These motorcars and bodies were scattered over a 50-meter-long stretch of road, and ahead of them, some 100 meters away, I found other means of transport which had stopped and been turned over on the road. There were a number of civilian bodies around as well. I had to pass round those bodies on my bicycle and sought to get away as quickly as possible.

As far as I remember, I saw at least 25 killed civilian bodies. I was able to sight all this, as I mentioned previously, because most of the vehicles were not moving.

When I reached Gradiška, I saw my own car make "Lada Caravan" in a street there; it was parked with its headlights on and with its doors open. This surprised me because I knew that I had left my car behind at Benkovac.I soon learnt that the car had been driven from Benkovac to Gradiška by two women R.M. and K.M. who had been wounded in Benkovac; the one that was less seriously wounded drove in it some wounded children to Gradiška.Upon their arrival in this town they went to hospital..."

Witness 654/95-6 stated:

"... In the morning of 2 May I saw that many Serbs had moved out of Okučani in a convoy heading for Gradiška-upon-Sava from which town we received news that Croats kept attacking convoys in the village Novi Varoš. I heard that there had been many casualties during the previous night's attack on the convoy.

At around 17.50 hrs on 2 May I set out for Gradiška.

At the entrance to the village Nova Varoš I saw a host of smashed- up passenger cars, tractors and trucks. A large number of killed civilians and our soldiers lay scattered on the road. At the same time, our column was being attacked by Croats who were on the left side of the road in the Prašnik forest in the direction of which we were heading. This is why we were making slow progress and quite often the column had to stop and fight in order to advance. Our progress through Nova Varoš lasted until the following day 3 May so that we only reached Gradiška-upon-Sava at around 19.00 hrs. Throughout that time we often had to stop over and at certain points we were held up for as long as several hours.

I would not be able to give a precise estimate now as to the number of killed civilians and soldiers at Nova Varoš, but I am sure that there were many more civilians than soldiers. Among the killed, I also saw several months old children lying dead near the bodies of their dead mothers. I counted three dead infants near their mothers and there were certainly many more, but I could not bear to look at that sight and sought to avoid paying more attention to them.

While I was thus unable to inspect the victims more closely, I nevertheless recognized among the dead the following persons from the village Rajić:

6. Branko Bosanac,
7. Simo Kosovac,
8. Ilija Djurašinović,
9. Stevo Pravica,
10. Milan Bajić and
11. Milan Milašinović,

and from Bjelovar,

12. Vukašin Tešanović from Banja Luka and
13. a refugee whom I knew by his nickname "Rumeni".

I learnt from N.S. that on 3 May he saw the Croats clearing up the road through Nova Varoš, removing damaged vehicles and burning down dead bodies, and then washing the road..."

Witness 628/95-2 stated:

"...At around 18.00 hrs on 1 May 1995 I decided to get on my tractor and force my way into Gradiška. At Okučani I collected my most essential belongings and gave a ride to my mother, uncle, aunt and my neighbour. When we reached the paytoll on the highway I sighted a shell-hit woman lying on the road. A tractor was parked near a pole on the Dubovac flyover and there were a dead man near it and a wounded woman. Near the UNPROFOR point, previously manned by the Nepalese battalion, I saw two smashed-up cars and two or three civilian bodies nearby.

I continued to force my way while the road and the nearby area were being showered with shells. Meanwhile, a column had been formed of tractors, trucks and other vehicles

which were moving in the same direction as I was. I saw some of those vehicles being hit by shells and even some resulting casualties.

At the entrance to the village Novi Varoš the Croats intensified their shelling from the direction of the Prašnik Forest. On my way along that road I came across a large number of smashed-up cars and other vehicles as well as across dead bodies.

Near the cafe "Složna braća" I sighted several casualties, including Ignjatije Lukić. The same situation was in evidence all over the village Novi Varoš up to the exit, the demolished bridge over the Strug canal.

I was not in a situation to assess the number of victims I saw by the road. The following day, when we crossed over the Sava River, the Croats killed the following persons who were about to enter Nova Varoš:

14. Milka Kesić,

who, having decided to return to Okučani, left Gradiška by car. On the same occasion they also wounded severely T.S...."

Witness 628/95-3 stated:

"... At around 4.00 hrs in the morning on 2 May we left for Gradiška taking the road via the village Nova Varoš. Civilians were moving on tractors, trucks, cars, military vehicles, and I and other defenders went on foot. When I arrived at Nova Varoš, I saw a number of dead civilians along the road, smashed-up tractors and cars, i.e. the result of the Croat attack on the civilian convoy which sought to break through on 1 and 2 May. While I was moving along this road in a column of civilians and soldiers, Croatian armed forces fired at us from small arms and artillery weapons from the nearby Prašnik forest as well as from some houses by the road.

I did not recognize anyone from among the killed ones, but did see in person five bodies whom I had not known before. As far as I could make out, the largest number of civilians had been killed at the place known as Pustara and near the bridge across the Strug..."

Witness 628/95-1 stated:

"... We managed to break through the village Novi Varoš, and were followed by a column of civilians. During our breakthrough of the village Nova Varoš, I saw a large number of killed civilians who had sought to break through afer 20.00 hrs on 1 May. There were some children among them as well.

A large number of trucks and tractors carrying a considerable number of killed civilians stood on the road. I saw an arm of a child hanging from one of the wheels of a burning truck.

After the breakthrough we reached the Strug canal; we were followed by a civilian column which had also come under the Croat attack. There were heavy casualties in this column as well. "

Witness 628/95-10 stated the following on his Nova Varoš breakthrough:

"... During our passage through Nova Varoš in the early morning hours of 2 May were came under most fierce fire from Croatian armed forces. I saw turned over cars, trucks and tractors. As far as I remember at around 9:00 hrs I reached the last few houses in the village Novi Varoš en route to Gradiška-upon-Sava. Due to the the enemy's fire we were forced to stop and look for a safer shelter. I saw there several of our soldiers who had been shot dead, one of which was

15. a lieutenant colonel from Rajić,

whose name I do not know. Not far away from that spot I sighted Rade Petković who was running toward the Sava River. I have not seen him since and do not know whether he is alive. Then I was captured, and I had to go on foot in the direction of Okučani. I saw a large number of turned over vehicles along that road, I saw things covered in blood, women's hair fallout, etc. but did not see any corpses along that road. I only saw in a ditch the body of our soldier

16. Milan Cicvara from Smrtići,

whom I had known previously. I also met Croatian soldiers on the way..."

In his statement witness 618/95-4 said:

"... I set out on a tractor driven by my nephew together with my wife and my mother and his wife and two little children. At Nova Varoš the Croats, who had taken positions in a nearby forest, opened small arms cross-fire at us. This happened, if I remember correctly, after 17.00 hrs. I saw that many people who had been sitting on tractor trailers were shot and fell on the asphalt road, while the younger ones jumped out, took cover near the road and fled in the direction of the Sava River. In this total commotion I saw Jela Vuković from Gredjani, born in 1913, who had been wounded and fell from one of the tractors, as she was screaming for help: "Don't leave me here."

We passed fast through the village on our tractor and managed to get away unhurt. During our ride, I could only see a little in the total disarray and turmoil, but I did spot at least 15 dead civilians on the asphalt road and a considerable number of casualties staggering by the road and pleading for help..."

Witness 618/95-5 told the investigating judge:

"It was decided that my unit should move as the advance ahead of the civilian column after we had learnt that the night before an attack had been launched on a civilian column heading in the same direction as ours, i.e. toward the village Novi Varoš. I was on one of the two tanks which were at the head of the column. The tanks were followed by a group of our infantrymen with civilians bringing up the rear.

As soon as we entered the village Novi Varoš, I saw a large number of civilians killed the night before when they attempted to force their way in the direction of Bosanska Gradiška. The corpses were lying on and by the asphalt road all along its section through the village Novi Varoš up to the Strug canal. According to my estimate, there could have been over 100 corpses along that section of women, old men and even of children, I think. While we were moving along this section on tanks, these tanks were sporadically shelled by the Croats. When our infantry unit and the civilian column came close enough, Croats opened most fierce fire from their small arms and other weapons from the abandoned village houses and the forest nearby. I was not in a situation to see what was happening behind me in the civilian column, and I later heard that many people had been shot down there. These two tanks that were forcing their way toward the Sava River were shelled by Croatian planes. I also saw them shell civilian targets in Stara Gradiška.

I found out later on that they shot down in the civilian column

17. Nikola Stanić and

18. Željko Lauroš from Okučani,

and that B.R. and M.Lj. were wounded. I do not know how many civilians from the column behind the tanks were killed..."

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Members of the Helicopter Air-raid Unit of the Croatian Army
2. A part of the 2nd Croatian ArmyGuard Brigade "Gromovi"
3. A part of the Croatian Army Guard Brigade "Kune"
4. A part of the 5th Croatian Army Guard Brigade "Orlovi"
5. Parts of the 125th Domobran Regiment (Kutina) and others.

EVIDENCE: The records of the Committee 654/95, 628/95 and 618/95.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-6/S

I - 224

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Deliberate killing of civilians.

PLACE AND TIME: Žirovac, on the road between Glina and Dvor na Uni, 8 August 1995.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: When the attack commenced on the territory of the Republic of Srpska Krajina, the woman witness who had been living at Slunj, joined on 4 August 1995, together with her child, the refugee column heading toward Vojnić.

When this column reached the Glina area in the night of 6/7 August, it was shelled by the Croatian Army.

While on 7 August they were approaching Dvor na Uni, the column was shelled at around 14.00 hrs from the direction of Dvor na Uni and broke up as a result. The shelling lasted until 8 August when at around 14.00 hrs the witness sighted, in front of her vehicle, three Muslim soldiers in camouflage fatigues and with green head- bands hitting an elderly man and a youngster with their rifleb[illegible]s. She then saw the elderly man, who was covered in blood, fall to the ground and die.

She started running and soldiers fired at her as well as at other Serbs from the column. She heard moaning and screams coming from all sides. She managed to hide behind a nearby bush and later noticed the bodies of 4 or 5 dead civilians from the column there.

She set out on foot toward Dvor na Uni and sighted a large number of dead bodies and many heavily damaged vehicles from that column. She was moving in a group of 11 persons. Meanwhile, she had lost her child.

She came across a man with a two-month-old baby from whom she learnt that his wife had just been killed.

The part of the column which the witness was in was 3 kilometers apart from the rest and, according to the witness's estimate, only these 11 people and the man with the baby have survived.

They reached Dvor na Uni on foot and were bombed there by Croatian Army airplanes so that they had to look for shelters by the road.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Members of the Fifth Corps of the B/H Army, under the command of Atif Dudaković,
2. Croatian Air Force Commander Imre Agotić, 3. Members of the Croatian Army Bjelovar Corps area under the command of General Luka Džanko
4. Ivan Basarac, member of the Croatian Army Bjelovar Corps area
5. Marjan Mareković, member of the Croatian Army Bjelovar Corps area.

EVIDENCE: 695/95.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-6/S

I - 225

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Deliberate killing of civilians.

TIME AND PLACE: Village Medari near Okučani, from 1 - 2 May 1995.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: At 5.00 hrs. on 1 May 1995 Croatian armed forces launched an attack on Western Slavonia.

On 1 May Croatian forces stormed the village Medare which is situated at the very border between the Serb territory and the Republic of Croatia and killed all the civilians who had not managed to flee the village. According to the witness, the following lost their lives there:

1. Ilija Burojević, age around 75 years,
2. Mile Burević, born in 1935,
3. Leposava Burević, Mile's step-mother, age around 85 years,
4. Milutin Vuković, born on 11 June 1945,
5-6. Cvijeta Vuković, born on 15 March 1950, f. Mladen, Milutin's wife and their son as well as their daughter:
7. Dragana Vuković, born on 13 February 1988,
8. Radmila Vuković, born on 15 July 1978,
9. Ranko Vuković, born in 1955, f. Stanoje, killed near his gate and his mother
10. Andjelka Vuković,
11. Andjelija Vuković, Ranko's wife, born in 1958, f. Jovan and their two children:
12. Goran Vuković, born in 1985 and
13. Gordana Vuković, born in 1988,
14. Kata Vlaisavljević, born in 1930,
15. Jovan Grmuša, born in 1933, killed in his yard between the well and the garage,
16. Ruža Grmuša-Dićko, Jovan's wife, age around 60 years, killed on the same spot as her husband,
17. Željko Dičko, age around 30 years, killed in front of his house,
18. Draga Djumić, age around 88 years, killed in her home in the bed where she had lain immobile for a long time,
19. Ana Mirković, age around 85 years,
20. Ninković, an old woman age 80 years,
21. Nikola Popović, born in 1927,
22. Nada Popović, Nikola's wife, born in 1930,
23. Zora Tomić, age around 70 years,
24. Anka Treskanica, age around 80 years,
25. Rade Čanak, age around 88 years, killed at the threshold of his house and
26. Draga Čanak, Rade's sister, age around 85 years.

The witnesses know for sure that most of the above mentioned persons have been killed, whereas the others are nowhere to be found and it is assumed that they have met with the same fate.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Members of the Croatian Army Gradiška Brigade,
2. Members of the 5th Guard Brigade "Orlovi" from Vinkovci,
3. Members of the 123rd Domobran Regiment from Slavonska Požega.

EVIDENCE: 628/95-3, 715/95-29 and 715/95-30.

I - 226

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Deliberate killing of civilians.

PLACE AND TIME: Okučani, 1 - 2 May 1995.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: When around midnight on 1/2 May 1995 the witness arrived at the local first-aid station at Okučani, he saw there around 15 corpses of dead civilians and soldiers of the Army of the Republic of Srpska Krajina.

The witness recognized the following among them:

1. Milan Radujković from the village Dubovac,
2. Branko Mišćević from the village Donji Bogićevci
3. Svraka.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. A part of the 2nd Croatian Army Guard Brigade "Gromovi".
3. A part of the Croatian Army Guard Brigade "Kune"
4. A part of the 5th Croatian Army Guard Brigade "Orlovi",
5. Parts of the 125th Domobran Regiment (Kutina) and others.

EVIDENCE: 628/95-1.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-6/S

I - 227

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Deliberate killing of civilians.

PLACE AND TIME: Lipovac near Brčko, May 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: At this village Croats were in the majority and one third of villagers were Serbs.

All Serbs in the Lipovac area were expelled and four of them were killed, namely:

1. Dušan Djokić, born on 23 August 1940,
2. Jovo Djokić, born in 1960,
3. Mirko Djokić, born in 1965,
4. Zoran Stojanović, born in 1964.

All Serb property was looted by Croats and by Muslims and Serb homes were set on fire thereafter.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Galib Hadžić, a.k.a. "Gale", f. Himza, born on 21 November 1947 at Brčko, an investigator at the Brčko Secretariat of the Interior prior to the war.

EVIDENCE: 617/95-36.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-6/S

I - 228

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Deliberate killing of civilians.

PLACE AND TIME: Bukovčani near Pakrac, 2 May 1995.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Passing through this village, the witness sighted in a house yard two corpses of a man and a woman age around 60 years, probably husband and wife, and does not know their names.

They had, clearly, been hit by a bullet in the forehead, probably fired at close range

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

Nikola Ivkanec, Commander of the Police Station in Pakrac.

EVIDENCE: 628/95-4.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-6/S

I - 229

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Deliberate killing of civilians.

PLACE AND TIME: Vrbovljani near Okučani, in early May 1995.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: On 11 May 1995 the woman witness sighted certain workers whom she suspects were Croats from Nova Gradiška and who were filling in graves at the local cemetery near Okučani.

She asked them whether they were interring innocent people and one of them replied that they were not innocent people but Chetnik animals.

The witness managed to count 39 individual graves, and she also saw that they had dug up a larger grave and interred a considerable number of civilians in it.

As far as she could make out, the graves were dug up and filled in by dredgers, and the mentioned workers determined where individual graves would be.

The witness suspects that they buried there the civilians who were killed on 1 and 2 May 1995 during an attempted escape across the Sava River.

The witness learnt that the Croats had also transported some corpses of the killed Serbs to Okučani and buried them at the town cemetery.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Members of the Croatian Army Helicopter Air-Raid Unit,
2. A part of the 2nd Croatian Army Guard Brigade "Gromovi",
3. A part of the Croatian Army Guard Brigade "Kune"
4. A part of the 5th Croatian Army Guard Brigade "Orlovi",
5. Parts of the 125th Domobran Regiment (Kutina) and others.

EVIDENCE: 618/95-6.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-6/S

I - 230

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Deliberate killing of civilians.

PLACE AND TIME: Vrbovljani near Okučani on 1 May 1995.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: During the entry of Croatian armed forces into the village Vrbovljani on 1 May 1995, the following was killed:

1. Drago Samardžija, age 67 years.

His body was seen in a ditch near Mirka Dragićević's house.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Members of parts of the 5th Croatian Army Guard Brigade and
2. Members of the 123rd Croatian Army Domobran Regiment (Kutina).

EVIDENCE: 618/95-16.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-6/S

I - 231

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Deliberate killing of civilians

PLACE AND TIME: The village Benkovac near Okučani, 1 May 1995.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: A group of Serb civilians from the village Skenderovac sought to reach Gradiška via Okučani by their truck make "Zastava" with Rade Cvijanović at the wheel. There were around 10 civilians on that truck including children age from 8 to 10 years.

Members of the Croatian Army opened cross-fire from their small arms on this truck when it reached Benkovac.

Miroslava Radjenović, which was sitting on the hood, and her daughter Ljubica were wounded. After they had been extended first aid, they managed to cross over the Sava River and reached Bosanska Gradiška.

However, the following were reported missing:

1. Zora Dmitrović, f. Stevan,
2. Rade Cvijanović and
3. Jelena Cvijanović from Skenderovac.

Despite the fact that their relatives made enquiries through the Red Cross, they could not learn anything about their fate.

Meanwhile, the car make "Golf" driven by Nada Komnenić came under fire at Benkovac. There were also three children ages 8 months to 10 years in that car. In the course of this incident Nada Komnenić and one of her three children received injuries.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Members of a part of the 3rd Croatian Army Guard brigade "Kune" (Osijek) and
2. Members of the 125th Croatian Army Domobran Regiment (Kutina).

EVIDENCE: 618/95-1.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-6/S

I - 232

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Deliberate killing of civilians.

PLACE AND TIME: Benkovac near Okučani, 2 May 1995.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Near the entrance to the village Benkovac from the north and on a meadow around 200 ms away from the first houses in that village

1. Dobra Marković from the village Benkovac, age around 60 years, was killed

while she was guarding sheep in that meadow. Her throat was slit by some members of a Croatian Army patrol who had come out of the forest, according to eye-witness 618/95-2.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:
Members of the Croatian Army.

EVIDENCE: 618/95-2.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-6/S

I - 233

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Deliberate killing of civilians.

PLACE AND TIME: Pakrac, 1 May 1995.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The attack on Pakrac which began at around 6.00 hrs on 1 May 1995 with the shelling of Pakrac and its broader area lasted until around 15.00 hrs.

The civilian population took shelter in cellars and elsewhere. When the shelling ended, a certain number of civilians from Pakrac, Gavrinci and other places formed a convoy and set out toward the villages Šeovica and Kraguj.

Members of the Croatian army shelled this convoy and as a result two little girls were killed, namely:

1. Jovanka Bosanac, m. Jela, age around 14 years and
2. Radovan Krajinović's daughter, age 5-6 years.

At the same time two more women were killed:

3. Petković (first name unknown) from Kraguj and
4. Torbica (first name unknown).

Some 10 civilians received injuries.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:
Milan Končar, Croatian Army commander.

EVIDENCE: 654/95-1.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-6/S

I - 234

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Deliberate killing of civilians.

PLACE AND TIME: Šeovica near Pakrac, 3 May 1995.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: On 3 May some 2,000 persons - civilians and members of the Army of the Republic of Srpska Krajina gathered at Šeovica. The negotiations between the representatives of the Serb military and civilian authorities and the Croat representatives were conducted in the afternoon of 3 May and in the morning on 4 May and also attended by UNPROFOR which was represented by an Argentinian general. Yasushi Akashi was due to sign that agreement on behalf of UNPROFOR, and the handing over of the agreement was due to take place at 14.00 hrs on 4 May 1995 in the presence of UNPROFOR.

However, the UNPROFOR representatives did not arrive at the appointed time and the Croatian Army staged a Serb attack on Pakrac; the alleged firing of two shells was taken as a pretext under which those members of the Croatian Army proceeded to strongly shell Šeovica where a large number of civilians and soldiers were staying.

During the above shelling two young girls were killed one of which was a daughter of Milošević from Šeovica.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Members of the Croatian Army 16th Artillery Brigade (Bjelovar).
2. Members of the 3rd Croatian Army Guard Brigade.
3. Members of the 126th Croatian Army Domobran Regiment (Kutina)

EVIDENCE: 654/95-8.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-6/S

I - 235

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Deliberate killing of civilians.

PLACE AND TIME: The village Kosovac, south of Okučani, in early May 1995.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The witness stated that he had seen 4 or 5 bodies in passing through the village Kosovac to the south of Okučani.

One of those bodies wore a uniform and the rest were civilians.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Members of the 5th Croatian Army Guard Brigade "Orlovi" (Vinkovci) and
2. Members of the 123rd Croatian Army Domobran Regiment (Slavonska Pozega)

EVIDENCE: 618/95-2.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-6/S

I-236

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Deliberate killing of civilians.

PLACE AND TIME: The village of Cerik, the municipality of Brčko, June and August 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Soldiers of Muslim-Croat formations of 108th Brčko brigade of HVO (Croatian Defense Council) of Bosanska Posavina ordered the Crisis Center in Bijela to attack the village of Cerik. The attack took place on June 17 and August 28, 1992. During the attack, the Serb civilian population took to flight in the surrounding Serb villages, and the following sixteen civilians who did not manage to escape because they were too old or ill were killed:

1. Sima Simić, f. Petar, born on January 28, 1924, in Srnice,
2. Jovo Marković, f. Ilija, born on December 30, 1964, in Cerik,
3. Spasoje Andrić, f. Mihajlo, born in 1932, in Cerik,
4. Petar Džombić, f. Vojislav, born in November 20, 1942, in Cerik,
5. Žarko Zarić, f. Mika, born in 1919, in Cerik,
6. Laza Ilić, f. Jovo, born in June 20, 1933, in Cerik,
7. Milutin Dragičević, born in 1925, from Porebrica,
8. Rista Jovičić, f. Mitar, born on October 27, 1926, in Duzekara,
9. Mitra Brković, f. Pero, born September 22, 1937, in Pirkovci,
10. Milena Brković, f. Radovan, born on November 5, 1975, in Brčko,
11. Perica, aged about 18, from Špionica,
12. Paja, aged about 24, from Špionica,
13. Aca Milićević, f. Mika, born in 1958, in Srnica,
14. Jovo, aged about 45, from Srnica,
15. Milivoje Sekulić, f. Savo, born on July 4, 1940, in Bijela,
16. Nedeljko Stevanović, m. Stanica aged about 49, from Bijela.

During the attacks, the following persons were captured, taken hostages and then killed:

17. Radovan Brković, aged about 58, from Cerik,
18. Danko Mijatović, born in 1939, from Cerik, multiple skull bone fractures (on the head and face) were established on the corpse,
19. Ostoja Mićanović, born in 1939, from Cerik, multiple skull bone fractures (on the head and face) were established on the corpse,
20. Ostoja Bolić, born in 1939, from Bijela, rib fractures and left underarm fractures were established on the corpse,
21. Bojić Jovan, aged about 50, from Bijela,
22. Savo Savić, aged about 42, from Bijela,
23. Cvijetin Milićević, born in 1940, from Bijela, only parts of his skeleton were found.

The remains of the captured and killed civilians were delivered on June 26 1994 in Gradačac, and were identified in the morgue in Brčko.

In addition to the murders, during the attacks, the Ortodox church and the mill owned by Ljubo Zarić were burnt down, as well as 105 houses with auxiliary buildings. All valuable movable property had been previously looted.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Mustafa Ramić, f. Jusuf, born on February 6, 1942, in Brčko,
2. Ibrahim Ramić, f. Jusuf, born on November 2, 1944, in Brčko,
3. Andrija Čarčarević, f. Blažo, born on February 17, 1925 in Bijela,
4. Nika Božić, f. Ivo, born on June 22, 1940, in Bijela,
5. Iva Jurić, f. Jura, aged 48, from Cerik,
6. Luka Jurić, f. Ivo, aged 21, from Cerik,
7. Zlatko Hrgovčić, f. Ivo, born on November 20, 1961, in Dubrave,
8. Dražan Petrović, f. Petar, born on August 18, 1961, in Brčko,
9. Pavo Marojević, f. Ilija born on January 17, 1948, in Dubrave,
10. Miša Tomić, f. Luka, born on August 21, 1962, in Dubrave,
11. Zvonimir Djordjić, f. Jura, born on June 15, 1947, in Bijela,
12. Grga Čančarević, f. Marjan, born on July 29, 1957, in Bijela,
13. Matija Mandeš, f. Franjo, born on June 25, 1961, in Bijela,
14. Filip Gluharović, f. Bartol, born on March 27, 1967, in Bijela.

EVIDENCE: The Committee Documents under Nos. 144/95-3, 636/95-5 and 636/95-6.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-6/S

I-237

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Deliberate killing of civilians.

PLACE AND TIME: The village of Gradice, on the Brčko-Bjeljina road, August 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Soldiers of Croat armed formations, who were on the left bank of the Sava river in the territory of the Republic of Croatia, opened fire from anti-aircraft machine gun at the truck driven by Ljuboje Zarić, who was on his way from Brčko to Bijeljina along the right river bank, and killed the civilians in the truck:

1. Ljuboje Zarić, f. Savo, born on March 27, 1932, in Cerik,
2. Dimitrije Perić, born on August 27, 1950, in Bosanska Bijela,

whereas Djukić Petar, f. Jovo, born in 1942 in Cerik, sustained serious bodily injuries.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

Soldiers of Croatian armed formations.

EVIDENCE: Evidence in the documents 144/95-7.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-6/S

I-238

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Deliberate killing of civilians.

PLACE AND TIME: Bukvik Gornji, the municipality of Brčko, September 14, 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Soldiers of Muslim-Croat armed formations of 108th Brčko brigade of HVO (Croatian Defense Council) of Bosanska Posavina ordered the Crisis Center in Bijela to attack the village of Bukvik Gornji. The attack took place on September 14, about 14.00 hrs., from the villages of Gornje Skakave, Seonjak and Prijedor.

During the attack, the Serb civilian population took to flight towards the surrounding forests, streams and fields, and twelve civilians, mostly elderly, ill and immobile, did not manage to escape.

The persons killed were:

1. Mitar Vujić, f. Mitar, born on April 1, 1945 in Gornja Skakava. He was wounded in the legs on the village road and killed in the yard of Ljubo Mićić in Bukvik, where he was buried;
2. Marko Pejić, f. Petar, born on March 28, 1931 in Donja Skakava, was shot dead in the cellar of his house and buried in the garden of Milan Ristić in Donja Skakava;
3. Cveta Pejić, f. Nikola, born on April 17, 1938, in Srnica, was shot dead in the cellar of her house in Donja Skakava and buried in the garden of Milan Ristić,
4. Cvijetin Pejić, f. Tanasije, born in 1957, was killed on the regional R-458 road near the railroad crossing in Bukvik;
5. Mirko Ristić, f. Zarija, born on August 4, 1957 in Bukvik, was killed on the regional R-458 road near the railroad crossing in Bukvik;
6. Vasa Vujić, aged about 68, from Gornji Bukvik, who had had a stroke and was immobile, was killed in the yard of Savka Lazić in Mali Bukvik, where he was also buried;
7. Jovan Tanacković, f. Todor, born on May 8, 1912 in Gornji Bukvik, who was ill and immobile, was killed in Mali Bukvik, where he was also buried;
8. Sava Tanacković, f. Lazar, born on January 14, 1912 in Gornji Bukvik, was killed in Mali Bukvik, where he was also buried;
9. Spasoje Sekulić, f. Bogoljub, born on June 28, 1954 in Gornji Bukvik, who had had a stroke and was immobile, used a wheelchair and crutches to move, was killed on R-458 regional road,
10. Blagoje Pejić, f. Kosta, born on March 8, 1912 in Gornja Skakava, was shot dead on the road to the house of Gojan Ristić from Donja Skakava;
11. Ilija Pejić, f. Miljan, aged about 18, from Bukovac, was shot dead on the village road and buried in the yard of Ljubo Mićić in Donja Skakava, and
12. Mila Djurić, aged about 78, from Gornji Bukvik, was shot dead in the yard of the Cooperative House in Gornji Bukvik, where she was also buried.

After the murders, the Muslim-Croat troops demilished the primary school and the Cooperative House in Gornji Bukvik and looted and burnt down some 130 houses together with the same number of auxiliary buildings.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Ramiz Pljakić, f. Hamdija, born in the village of Ugao, the municipality of Sjenica, on July 17, 1958, graduated from the Military Academy, employed in the "Veljko Lukić-Kurjak" army post in Brčko as commander of 3rd battery of HD-122 milimeters before the war. Commander of 108th HVO brigade.
2. Ibrahim Ramić, f. Jusuf, born on February 11, 1944 in Brčko, graduated at the Faculty of Medicine, staff member of 108th HVO brigade;
3. Andrija Čančarević, f. Blažo, born on December 17, 1925 in the village of Bijela, president of the Crisis Center in Bijela;
4. Zvonimir Djordjić, f. Jura, born on June 15, 1947, in Bijela, company commander in Bijela, and
5. Andjelko Jurković, f. Ignjacije, born on July 21, 1963 in Tuzla, policeman before the war.

EVIDENCE: Testimonies by 11 witnesses in documents 144/95-8, 617/95-2, 617/95-3, 617/95-6 and 617/95-31.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-6/S

I-239

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Deliberate killing of civilians.

PLACE AND TIME: The villages of Vitanović, Bukvik Donji and Bukvik Gornji, the municipality of Brčko, September, 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Soldiers of Muslim-Croat armed formations of 108th Brčko brigade of HVO (Croatian Defense Council) of Bosanska Posavina ordered the Crisis Center in Bijela to attack the unprotected Serb villages of Vitanović, Bukvik Donji and Bukvik Gornji. The attacks took place on September 14, about 14.00 hrs., for which reason the Serb population took to flight towards the forests, streams and fields. Twelve civilians, mostly elderly, ill and immobile, who did not manage to escape, were killed:

1. Ilija Kaurinović, f. Boško, born on April 7, 1918, in Donji Bukvik, who was disabled, was killed in the house of Rozalija Ćirić in Vitanović,
2. Trivo Kaurinović, f. Savo, born on April 21, 1963 in Brčko, was shot dead in the yard of Pero Arsenić in Vitanović;
3. Danilo Jović, f. Pero, born on May 11, 1966 in G. Špionica, was shot dead in the yard of Rozalija Ćirić in Vitanović;
4. Djordje Vidović, f. Miloš, born on August 10, 1922 in Donji Bukvik, who had had a stroke and was immobile, was killed in the field near his house;
5. Djordje Kerezović, f. Nikola, born on August 29, 1932 in Donji Bukvik, was shot dead in the garden of his house;
6. Cvijeta Kerezović, f. Simo, born on February 11, 1930 in Vujičići, was shot dead together with her husband in the garden of their house;
7. Cvijetin Bašić, f. Nikola, born on July 9, 1954 in Donji Bukvik, who was mentally retarded and blind, was slaughtered on the road in front of his house;
8. Gligor Bašić, from Banovići, aged about 62, was killed with a bullet in his forehead near the church in Donji Bukvik;
9. Radojka Brestovački, f. Blagoje, born on July 28, 1933 in Vučilovac, was shot dead near her house in Donji Bukvik;
10. Milka Brestovački, f. Nikola, born on February 15, 1943 in Donji Bukvik, was shot dead near her house;
11. Nikola Piperčević, f. Ranko, born on June 16, 1942 in Donji Bukvik, was shot dead in the field of Smilja Vidović in Donji Bukvik;
12. Janko Maričić, f. Savo, born on April 8, 1930, in Donji Bukvik, was shot dead on the doorstep of his house;
13. Damjan Kerezić, f. Jovan, born on December 14, 1936 in Donji Bukvik, was killed in the house of Ilija Pantelić in Donji Bukvik;
14. Radojka Bajić, f. Kosta, born on July 5, 1948 in Bukovac, was killed in the yard of Savo Erić's house in Donji Bukvik;
15. Pero Velimirović, f. Ilija, born on November 14, 1974 in Brčko, was shot dead in the yard of Savo Erić's house in Donji Bukvik;

16. Mladjen Božić, f. Jovan, born in 1976 in Bukvik, was shot dead on the road near his house.

In addition to the killings, Muslim-Croat troops tore down the church in Donji Bukvik and plundered and burnt down some 190 houses together with the same number of auxiliary buildings in the village.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Mustafa Ramić, f. Jusuf, born on February 6, 1942 in Brčko, graduated at the Faculty of Mechanical Engineering;
2. Ibrahim Ramić, f. Jusuf, born on February 11, 1944 in Brčko, graduated at the Faculty of Medicine,
3. Luka Jakić, f. Anto, born on April 29, 1955 in Donja Skakava,
4. Nika Martinović, f. Mate, born on June 12, 1956 in Donja Skakava,
5. Mensur Djakić, f. Salko, born on August 25, 1949 in Brčko, and
6. Damir Suljić, f. Smail, born on December 1, 1967 in Brčko.

EVIDENCE: Testimonies in documents 144/95-6 and 617/95-39.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-6/S

I-240

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Deliberate killing of civilians.

PLACE AND TIME: The villages of Vujičići, Gajevo and Lukavac, the municipality of Brčko, September, 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Soldiers of Muslim-Croat armed formations of 108th Brčko brigade of HVO (Croatian Defense Council) of Bosanska Posavina ordered the Crisis Center in Gornji Rahić to attack the villages of Vujičići, Gajevo and Lukavaca. The attack took place on September 14, 1992, about 14.00 hrs., from the directions of Brka, Ćoset and Rašljana.

During the attack, the Serb civilian population took to flight towards the village of Bukvik, but the following eleven civilians, mostly elderly and ill did not manage to escape and were killed:

1. Nedeljko Lukić, f. Nedeljko, born on July 1, 1940 in Bujičići, was killed on the village road, in front of his house, after which he was decapitated and, with the use of a dredging machine, covered with ground in the canal by the road in front his house, by the Muslims;
2. Vaso Djurić, f. Nikola, born on April 29, 1940 in Gornja Skakava, was killed together with his son;
3. Sladjan Djurić, f. Vasa, born on January 3, 1975 in Gornja Skakava, was killed together with his father in the garden of Živan Tanić, and, with the use of a dredging machine, both were covered with ground;
4. Jovo Mijatović, f. Mitar, born on January 17, 1953 in Lukavac, was killed on the village road and buried in the canal by the road;
5. Mitar Blagojević, f. Stevo, born of February 19, 1942, in Gajevi, was killed in the yard of his house;
6. Stevan Blagojević, f. Risto, born on July 2, 1921, in Gajevi, was killed in the yeard of his house;
7. Ruža Blagojević, f. Jovan, born on April 20, 1941, in Bijela;
8. Ana Tripić, f. Jovan, born on May 21, 1945, in Rašljani;
9. Milana Cvijanović, f. Simo, born in 1968 in Vujičići;
10. Marko Todorović, f. Blagoje, born in 1937, from Vujičić, was killed in the garden of his house and covered with ground with a dredging machine by the Muslims, and
11. Gavro Tanić, aged about 70, from Vujičići, who had been previously wounded, was killed in the garden of his house and covered with ground in the canal by the road in front of his house.

In addition to the killings, about 330 houses and the auxiliary buildings were looted and then burnt down.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Ramiz Pljakić, f. Hamdija, born in the village of Ugao, the municipality of Sjenica, on July 17, 1958, graduated from the Military Academy, employed in the "Veljko Lukić-Kurjak" army post in Brčko as commander of 3rd battery of HD-122 milimeters before the war. Commander of 108th HVO brigade.
2. Ibrahim Ramić, f. Jusuf, born on February 11, 1944 in Brčko, graduated at the Faculty of Medicine,
3. Enver Pamukčić, f. Avdo, born on April 15, 1952 in Brka, graduated at the Faculty of Economy, battery chief, member of the Crisis Staff;
4. Faruk Pamukčić, f. Elmahir, born on March 15, 1950 in Brka, policeman before the war, member of the Crisis Center, and
5. Jasminka Osmanagić, f. Rahim, born on August 26, 1956 in Brčko, employed at the Public Security Service in Brčko before the war.

EVIDENCE: Documents 144/95-10, 617/95-14 and 617/95-20.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-6/S

I-241

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Deliberate killing of civilians.

PLACE AND TIME: Brčko and a part of the Brčko-Obudovac corridor, from July to September 1994.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Ramiz Pljakić, commander of 108th motorized brigade and Matuzović, commander of the 4th operational area of Bosanska Posavina, issued an order to Muslim-Croat armed formations in the regions of Boderište, Brka, Ulovići and Vučilovac, the municipality of Brčko, and Vidovic and Matić, the municipality of Orašje, to open artillery fire and shell Brčko and part of the cooridor in the Brčko-Obukovac direction, outside the war operations zone, which they did on several occasions, with a large number of shells.

I. In the night between July 25 and 26, 1944, the total of 98 shell were fired, inflicting injuries on civilians. The following persons sustained serious bodily injuries:

1. Bosa Pejić, born on June 5, 1913, who died on the way to the hospital.
2. Mitar Ostojić, born in 1948,
3. Nedeljka Kovandjić, born in 1962,
4. Ranko Nešić, born in 1964,
5. Petar Petrović, born in 1941,
6. Vladimir Marić, born in 1940,
7. Saša Ignjatović, born in 1975, and

and the following persoins sustained light bodily injuries:

1. Borislav Mijić, born in 1952,
2. Milan Maksimović, born in 1953,
3. Steva Mihajlović, born in 1967,
4. Steva Djurić,
5. Jovica Bijelić, born in 1949,
6. Ratko Ilijić, born in 1942,
7. Petar Zimonjić, born in 1949,
8. Milorad Nikolić, born in 1959,
9. Rada Purić, born in 1950,
10. Stojan Simikić, born in 1957,
11. Dragiša Rogić born in 1970,
12. Radovan Čamber, born in 1969,
13. Dušan Rušac, born in 1954.

The material damage on civilian and economic facilities has been estimated to Dinars 11,000.000,00.

II. On August 4, 1994, around 5.30 hrs., a mortar shell caused material damage on the house of Božo Dobrovin in Brčko, 28 Zmaj Jovina Street, amounting to Dinars 10,000.00.

III. On August 6, 1994, at 10.10 hrs., 6 shells were fired, and at around 16.00 hrs. another three shell were fired against the town, wounding the civilians.

Serious bodily injuries were inflicted on:

1. Danolo Varcaković, born in 1982,
2. Siniša Pajić, born in 1965.

Light bodily injuries were inflicted on:

1. Hidajeta Dervišević, born in 1944,
2. Sofija Selimović, born in 1919,
3. Gavro Blagojević, born in 1961,
4. Aleksandar Tajkov, born in 1929.

The material damage has been estimated at Dinars 34,000,00.

IV. On September 13, 1994, on three occasions, at around 10.25 hrs., 21.10 hrs and 21.40 hrs., the total of 46 shells were fired, inflicting serious bodily injuries on the following civilians:

1. Silvio Nikolić, born in 1977,
2. Jovan Babić, born in 1938,
3. Joka Vujčić, born in .912,

while the following persons sustained light bodily injuries:

1. Boško Lukić, born in 1935,
2. Raisa Radušić, born in 1942,
3. Aleksandar Ristić, born in 1944,
4. Vesna Djukić, born in 1976,
5. Milka Radušić, born in 1939,
6. Sava Rosić, born in 1924,
7. Sabina Demirović, born in 1980,
8. Mladen Lakić, born in 1982,
9. Goran Mitrović, born in 1972,
10. Djuradj Malčić, born in 1961.

The material damage has been estimated at Dinars 6,000,000,00.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Ramiz Pljakić, f. Hamdija, born on May 17, 1958, in the village of Ugao, the municipality of Sjenica, the Republic of Serbia, graduated from the Military

Academy, commander of 3rd battery of HD-122 milimeters in the "Veljko Lukić-Kurjak" army post in Brčko before the war. Commander of 108th motorized brigade, and

2. Djuro Matuzović, aged about 45, from Oštra Luka, commander of 4th operational area of Bosanska Posavina.

EVIDENCE: In the Committee document No. 144/95-11.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-6/S

I-242

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Deliberate killing of civilians.

PLACE AND TIME: Brčko, May 1944.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Ramiz Pljakić, commander of 108th motorized brigade, issued an order to Muslim-Croat armed formations in the regions of Brka and on the Vranovača hill to open artillery fire, outside the war operations area, and shell Brčko, which was done with a number of shells on May 10, 1944, from 19.35 hrs. to 19.45 hrs. The shells killed the following civilians:

1. Svjetlana Isailović, born in 1967, who had been 8 months pregnant,
2. Božana Isailović, Svjetlana's daughter, born in 1991,
3. Božo Isailović, born in 1933.

Serious bodily injuries were inflicted on the following civilians:

1. Mara Zeljić, born in 1953,
2. Mile Lukić, born in 1953.

Light bodily injuries were inflicted on:

1. Milorad Mićić, born in 1955,
2. Djordje Lakić, born in 1952,
3. Luka Aleksić, born in 1973,
4. Cvija Živković, born in 1949,
5. Jelena Simić, born in 1968,
6. Nedja Tošić, born in 1959,
7. Petar Djurdjić, born in 1950,
8. Miladinka Marković, born in 1973,
9. Milovan Pantić, born in 1933.

The material damage caused in the town has been estimated at Dinars 1,000,000.00.

The following day, May 11 1944, about 19.30 hrs. the units on the Vranovača hill, shelled the "Brčkok 2-dizdaruša" transformer station with five tank granades, causing material damage amounting to Dinars 2,618,000,00.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Ramiz Pljakić, f. Hamdija, born on May 17, 1958, in the village of Ugao, the municipality of Sjenica, graduated from the Military Academy, commander of 3rd battery of 14D-122 milimeters in the "Veljko Lukić-Kurjak" army post in Brčko before the war. Commander of 108th motorized brigade.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-6/S

EVIDENCE: Reports on artillery shelling, report on persons killed and wounded, report on the damage of the transformer station and testimony by the witness in documents 144/95-14.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-6/S

I-243

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Deliberate killing of civilians.

PLACE AND TIME: Brčko, May and June, 1944.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Matuzović, commander of 4th operational area of Posavina in Orašje, issued an order to Muslim-Croat armed formations in the occupied Serb village of Vučilovac to open artillery fire and shell the corridor and the town of Brčko, which they did on two occasions, on May 28 1944, around 11.00 hrs., and on June 12, 1944, around 12.00 hrs.

The following civilians were killed:

1. Milan Kovačević, born in 1939, from K. Dubica,
2. Ivica Simić, born in 1962, from Banja Luka.

Serious bodily injuries were inflicted on:

1. Nataša Gajić, f. Jovan, born in 1980,
2. Uzeir Ogurinac, born in 1955 in K. Dubica,
3. Rade Momčilović, born in 1971, from Vojnić.

Light bodily injuries were inflicted on:

1. Slobodan Bobar, born in 1966, from Patkovača,
2. Mihajlo Jović, f. Vasilije, born on November 11, 1969 in Zenica,
3. Ivan Todorović, born in 1939, from Brčko.

In addition, the material damage in the town itself, on buildings, passenger and freight vehicles and an ambulance car, has been estimated at the total of Dinars 800,000,00.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Djuro Matuzović, called "Tusin", aged about 45, commander of 4th operational area of Posavina in Orašje.

EVIDENCE: Documents 144/95-16.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-6/S

I-244

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Deliberate killing of civilians.

PLACE AND TIME: Brčko, July 1944.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Pljakić, commander of 108th motorized brigade, issued an order to Muslim-Croat armed formations in the regions of the village of Brka and on the Vrakovača hill to open artillery fire against Brčko, outside the war operations area, which they did during the night on July 6-7, 1994, from 19.30 hrs. to 0.30 hrs.

The following civilians sustained bodily injuries:

1. Stevo Mihajlović, born in 1967 in Donji Čadjevac, who sustained serious bodily injuries, and
2. Nada Lukić, born in 1965 in Brčko,
3. Neda Jokanović, born in 1981 in Brčko,
4. Laza Pajić, born in 1971 in Brčko, who sustained light bodily injuries.

The material damage on civilian and economic buildings has been estimated at Dinars 1,000,000,00.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Ramiz Pljakić, f. Hamdija, born on May 17, 1958, in the village of Ugao, the municipality of Sjenica, graduated from the Military Academy, commander of 3rd battery of HD-122 milimeters in the "Veljko Lukić-Kurjak" army post in Brčko before the war. Commander of 108th motorized brigade.

EVIDENCE: Committee document No. 144/95-18.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-6/S

I-245

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Deliberate killing of civilians.

PLACE AND TIME: The village of Bijela, the municipality of Brčko, April, 1993.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: On April 10, 1993, in the house of Momir Lukić in Bijela, soldier of Muslim-Croat armed formations Marjan Mijatović shot dead

1. Jevdokija Mićić, aged 70.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Marjan Mijatović, f. Petar, born on July 6, 1972, in the village of Bijela.

EVIDENCE: Testimonies in documents 144/95-15.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-6/S

I-246

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Deliberate killing of civilians.

PLACE AND TIME: Travnik, May-September, 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: When the JNA withdrew from Travnik on May 19, 1992, the witness and three other Serbs were closed in the laundry room of a building at No. 14 Slavka Rodića St. in Travnik. He was kept there for 11 days, subjected to hunger and thirst. The four of them were given a half of a quarter of a kilo of bread, which was thrown to them through the window. They collected water in a plastic cup placed under a pipe where a few drops fell now and then.

They were beaten every day, most frequently with baseball clubs.

Eleven days later, they were transfered to the "Bratstvo" factory in Travnik, where they were kept in a annealing furnace area bordered with a wire fence. 17 Serbs were kept there.

They were beaten every day. When Siniša Pavić from Visoko, aged 23, returned a blow one day to a guard called "Hase", the guard threw him on the floor with a rifle butt, tore through his thorax with the second rifle butt hit, after which Pavić died.

A Serb whose second name was Tegetlija was also killed. He had been captured near Jajce.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. "Hasa", a Muslim, guard, about 185 cm tall,
2. Abdulah, an Iraqi citizen, who had been on specialization in the "Bratstvo" factory in Travnik and joined the Muslims when the war broke out. He was known for his brutality in beating up detained Serbs.
3. Selim Hadžiomerspahić, aged 35-40, who had been a doorman in the "Bratstvo" factory and was in charge of factory security after the war broke out,
4. Mirko Lasić, HVO commander,
5. Mario Kordić.

EVIDENCE: Records on witness hearing filed with the Committee under No. 155/95.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-6/S

I-247

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Deliberate killing of civilians.

PLACE AND TIME: The village of Potkozlovača, the municipality of Han Pijesak, December 1993.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: On December 11, Muslim armed formations from Kladanj attacked the Serb village of Potkozlovača. When they occupied the village, they started killing civilians.

The following persons were killed:

1. Radovan Bastah, slaughtered.
2. Leposava Marić, wife of Miloš Marić, shot in the head when trying to escape.
3. Vojislav Šokanović, burnt alive in his house,
4. Branko Narandžić,
5. Milutin Grozdanović, was inflicted wounds and died a day later,

and Marko Bastah and Gojko Trifunović were wounded.

In addition, the Muslim soldiers plundered all houses in Potkozlovača and took some 100 heads of livestock.

After that, they burnt 21 houses with auxiliary buildings. The houses of owned by the following persons were burnt: Gojko Trifunović, Dragutin Gvozdenović, Momir Dupljanin, Draga Sokanović, Marko Bastah, Vojislav Šokanović, Radovan Bastah, Nenad Bastah, Nedja Golijan, Radomir Paunić, Rada Samardjić and Marko and Mladjen Samardjić.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Zijad Vrabac, f. Asim and m. Fatima - maiden name Zakić, born on August 9, 1965 in the village of Nevačka, the municipality of Han Pijesak, with permanent residence in the village of Nevačka, employed in the Municipal Assembly of Han Pijesak as geometer before the war, soldier of the Muslim detachment of Kladanj,
2. Džemail Muškić, f. Ragib, m. Mejra, born on July 2, 1964 in Cerska, the municipality of Vlasenica, soldier of the Muslim detachment of Cer,
3. Rahim Kurtić, f. Alija, born on August 25, 1973, in Rovaši, the municipality of Vlasenica,
4. Sejfudin Dervišević, f. Djamil, m. Šahe, born on January 15, 1971 in Skrugrić, the municipality of Vlasenica,
5. Ibrahim Rizvanović, f. Šaban, born on July 15, 1973 in Rovaši, the municipality of Vlasenica,
6. Suljo Dervišević, f. Sabrija, m. Bejda, born on October 4, 1960 in Cerska, the municipality of Vlasenica, soldier of the Muslim detachment of Cer,
7. Sejfudin Suljić, f. Bećir, m. Hasnija, born on September 4, 1963 in Drum, the municipality of Vlasenica,

8. Džemal Bajrić, f. Omer, born on May 15, 1971 in Cerska, the municipality of Vlasenica, soldier of the Muslim detachment of Cer,
9. Lutvo Salimović, f. Smail, born on May 15, 1973, in Rovaši, the municipality of Vlasenica,
10. Zaim Mehmedović, f. Salko, born on March, 15, 1972 in Skrugić, the municipality of Vlasenica,
11. Azem Alić, f. Suljo, m. Rahima, born on August 17, 1970 in Maćeha, the municipality of Vlasenica,
12. Amir Šuljaković, f. Avdo, born on January 2, 1972 in Gobelji, the municipality of Vlasenica, soldier of the Muslim detachment of Cer,
13. Mijo Sejmenović, f. Nusret, m. Čamka, born on September 4, 1958 in Rovači, the municipality of Vlasenica,
14. Beriz Muškić, born in the area of the municipality of Vlasenica, no further data known,
15. Munib Turković, from the territory of the municipality of Vlasenica, no further data known,
16. Amir Ikanović, from the territory of the municipality of Vlasenica, no further data known,
17. Džemal Nukić, from the territory of the municipality of Vlasenica, no further data known,
18. Fahrudin Alić, from the territory of the municipality of Vlasenica, no further data known,
19. Elvis Hasanović, from the territory of the municipality of Vlasenica, no further data known,
20. Avdo Perhatović, from the territory of the municipality of Vlasenica, no further data known,
21. Salim Mustafović, from the territory of the municipality of Vlasenica, but there are two persons with the same name: Salim Mustafović, f. Salko, born on January 2, 1961 in Cerska, soldier of the Cer detachment, and Salim Mustafović, f. Salik, born on January 3, 1967 in the village of Skrugrić, the municipality of Vlasenica,

22. Alija Mustafić. In the territory of the municipality of Vlasenica, there are three persons with the same name: Alija Mustafić, f. Salik, born on November 1, 1962 in Skrugrić; Alija Mustafić, f. Bešir and M. Zajma, born on January 3, 1972 in Raševi and Alija Mustafić, f. Suljo and m. Ajša, born on February 2, 1970 in Raševa,
23. Mustafa Bećirović. In the territory of the municipality of Vlasenica, there are two persons with the same name: Mustafa Bećirović, f. Nezir, born on April 17, 1974 in Nedeljište, and Mustafa Bećirović, f. Hajro, born on April 25, 1959 in Pomol,
24. Mirsad Hardarevic. In the territory of the municipality of Vlasenica, there are two persons with the same name: Mirsad Hajdarević, f. Mehmedalija, born on March 15, 1974 in Nedeljište, and Mirsad Hajdarević, f. Husein, born on January 1, 1972 in Cerska,

25. Rašid Baltić, f. Hašim, born on January 6, 1974, in Cerska, soldier of the Muslim detachment of Cer,
26. Adnan Matus, no other data.

EVIDENCE: The medical findings and investigaiton on the spot with the photo-documentation, list of soldiers of Muslim armed formations with names of soldiers charged with automatic weapons found in situ, official report with testimonies by the witnesses filed with the Committee under No. 136/95-1.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-6/S

I-248

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Deliberate killing of civilians.

PLACE AND TIME: The village of Žeravice and the village of Rečice, the municipality of Han Pijesak, August 1993.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: On August 2, 1993, soldiers of Muslim armed formations attacked the Serb villages of Rečice and Žeravice.

In Rečice, there were no victims in the civilian population because the villagers had fled before the soldiers. The soldiers looted and then burnt seven houses with auxiliary buildings. The burnt houses were owned by Dušan and Milovan Golijan, Tomo and Vasa Golijan, Stevan Golijan and his brothers, Rajko Vasković, Svetozar Golijan and Milorad Golijan.

Muslim soldiers attacked Žeravice the same day and killed:

1. Dobrivoje Golijan, born on April 6, 1926, with resident of Žeravice,
2. Rajka Todorović, born in 1958, who had been mentally ill,
3. Aleksa Golijan, born in 1923,
4. Danica Sokanović, born in 1926,
5. Milovan Golijan, born in 1967,
6. Marko Mirović, born in 1923,
7. Jovan Sokanović, born in 1931,
8. Zora Sokanović, born in 1936, wife of Jovan Sokanović.

During the attack, Dana Sokanović, a primary school pupil, sustained a wound in the arm, after which she was captured and taken by Muslim soldiers to Kladanj, together with Golijan Velimir, born in 1946 and Milojka Mirović, born in 1926.

When they occupied the village, the Muslim soldiers plundered and burnt down more than 70 Serb-owned houses and their auxiliary buildings and took away some 200 heads of cattle.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Brajko Huseinović, f. Hamid, m. Ajša - maiden name Doljančić, born on October 7, 1959 in Rubnići, the municipality of Han Pijesak, tradesman by profession, employed in TP "Napredak" before the war, permanent residence in Rubinići, the municipality of Han Pijesak,

2. Rifet Vrabac, called "Bekan", f. Djulbeg, m. Sema - maiden name Bubić, born on December 1, 1961, in Nevačka, the municipality of Han Pijesak, timber dispatcher by profession, employed in ŠIP "Planinsko", Han Pijesak, before the war, permanent residence in Nevačka, the municipality of Han Pijesak,
3. Rizvo Vrabac, f. Šahbaz, born on November 10, 1953, in Nevačka, the municipality of Han Pijesak, driver by profession, employed in ŠIP "Planinsko", Han Pijesak, permanent residence in Nevačka,

4. Bećir Makanić, f. Jakub, m. Cura, born on April 15, 1957, machine technician by profession, permanent residence in Vlasenica, commander of 1st Muslim detachment of Cer,
5. Ismet Vrabac, called "Redžo", f. Djulbeg, m. Serna - maiden name Bubić, born on September 1, 1963 in Nevačka, the municipality of Han Pijesak, worker by profession, employed in ŠIP "Planinsko", Han Pijesak, before the war, permanent residence in Nevačka,
6. Muhamed Vrabac, f. Mujo, born on February 10, 1939, in Nevačka, the municipality of Han Pijesak, employed in PTT, Han Pijesak, before the war, permanent residence in Nevačka,
7. Rešid Imanović, f. Bajra, born on July 13, 1955 in Nevačka, the municipality of Han Pijesak, locksmith by profession, employed in ŠIP "Planinsko", Han Pijesak, before the war, permanent residence in Nevačka, reserve JNA officer before the war,
8. Zaim Avdagić, f. Himzo, born on May 28, 1946, in Turalići, the municipality of Vlasenica, carpenter by profession, employed in ŠIP "Planinsko", Han Pijesak, before the war, permanent residence in Nevačka, the municipality of Han Pijesak,
9. Zijad Avdagić, f. Himzo, born in 1962 in Turalići, the municipality of Vlasenica, worker by profession, employed in DP "Stupčanica", Olovo, permanent residence in Nevačka, the municipality of Han Pijesak,
10. Galib Duraković, f. Osman, m. Mevla - maiden name Šanderović, born on August 12 1945 in Šaševci, the municipality of Olovo, coachman by profession, employed in ŠIP "Planinsko", Han Pijesak, before the war, permanent residence in Nevačka, the municipality of Han Pijesak,
11. Hajrudin Glasić, f. Began, born on January 5, 1953 in Rubinići, the municipality of Han Pijesak, worker by profession, employed in ŠIP "Planinsko", Han Pijesak, before the war, permanent residence in Rubinići,
12. Šemso Harderbašić, f. Hamid, born on January 24, 1939 in Nevačka, worker by profession, employed in DP "Stupčanica", Olovo, before the war, permanent residence in Nevačka, the municipality of Han Pijesak,
13. Ramiz Čamdžić, born in 1938 in Podglavica, the municipality of Kladanj, butcher by profession, permanent residence in Podglavica, the municipality of Kladanj,
14. Alija Mutapčić, born in 1957, in Vlasenica, worker by profession, permanent residence in Vlasenica, the "Baćino Brdo" settlement.

EVIDENCE: Records on investigation on the spot, with photo- documentation, medical findings, testimonies by witnesses filed with the Committee under No. 136/95-2.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-6/S

I-249

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Deliberate killing of civilians.

PLACE AND TIME: The village of Vratilo, on the Kalinovik-Miljevina road, the municipality of Foča, Spetember 20, 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: On September 20, a freight vehicle with 39 civilians of Serb nationality was moving on the Kalinovik-Miljevina road.

The Muslim armed unit led by Sead Prazina ambushed the freight vehicle in Vratilo the municipality of Foča, opened fire from infantry weapons at the civilians in the vehicle and killed them all. The following persons, all of Serbian nationality, which the attackers knew, were identified among the killed:

1. Lesko Vujadin, f. Spasoje, aged 44, from Miljevina,
2. Radomir Bozalo, f. Milorad, aged 35, from Miljevina,
3. Velimir Ognjenović, f. Simo, aged 32, from Miljevina,
4. Milovan Sarić, f. Marko, aged 55, from Miljevina,
5. Rade Andrić, f. Gojko, aged 53, from Miljevina,
6. Veselin Nego, f. Rajko, aged 24, from Miljevina,
7. Rajko Andrić, f. Miloš, aged 30, from Miljevina,
8. Slobodan Mastilo, f. Lazar, aged 16, from Miljevina,
9. Duško Mastilo, f. Lazar, aged 20, from Miljevina,
10. Milosav Vasović, f. Nedjo, aged 37, from Miljevina,
11. Slavko Škobo, f.Joie, aged 41, from Miljevina,
12. Gordon Miletić, f. Radovan, aged 30, from Miljevina
13. Mišo Miletić, f. Marko, aged 65, from Miljevina,
14. Milorad Vuković, f. Vlada, aged 29, from Miljevina,
15. Milenko Vuković, f. Marko, aged 45, from Miljevina,
16. Risto Trifković, f. Milan, aged 48, from Miljevina,
17. Velibor Vlaški, f. Jova, aged 19, from Trnovo,
18. Danilo Cicović, f. Branislav, aged 22, from Miljevina,
19. Milan Nogo, f. Veljko, aged 34, from Miljevina,
20. Velja Stanković, f. Nikola, aged 41, from Miljevina,
21. Milorad Stanić, f. Živko, aged 33, from Miljevina,
22. Rajko Klepić, f. Čeda, aged 30, from Trnovac,
23. Petko Mijatović, f. Janko, aged 30, from Miljevina,
24. Mladjen Stanković, aged 30, f. Jovo,
25. Radomir Popović, f. Nikola, aged 25, from Trnovo,
26. Mladen Popović, aged about 30, from Trnovo,
27. Ratomir Golijanin, f. Drago, aged 51, from Trnovo,
28. Slavka Golijanin, f. Branko, aged 52, from Trnovo,
29. Novak Golijanin, from Trnovo,
30. Slavko Obućina, f. Draga, aged 36, from Trnovo,
31. Cvija Obućina, f. Branko, aged 62, from Trnovo,

32. Milica Sarić, aged about 25, from Kalinovik,
33. Mato Elez, aged about 50, from Kalinovik.

The investigating Commission was not able to identify six other civilians - three men and three women.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Sead Prazina from the village of Jelača, the municipality of Foča, a Muslim, commander of the Muslim unit that attacked the said vehicle.

EVIDENCE: Records on the investigation and identification of the persons killed dated September 21, 1992, photo-documentation and testimonies by the captured Muslim soldier and documentation under No. 128/95, and document of the District Court in Foča Kri- 78/92.

NOTE: Addition to application I-131.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-6/S

I-250

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Deliberate killing of civilians.

PLACE AND TIME: Bugojno, 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: About 9,000 Serbs lived in the territory of the municipality of Bugojno. Croats and Muslims, in coalition, pressurized Serbs, threatened them, cursed their Serb mother and called them snipers and chetniks. Serbs were suspended from senior posts in the municipality. The director and the witness heard was replaced and given secondary assignments. Arrests of prominent Serbs started.

The following persons were killed in this period:

1. Luka Levović,
2. Milenko Babić from the village of Vileši,
3. Mara Lugonja, who had been a welfare beneficiary,
4. An elderly women, second name Zelen, was killed by a Croat soldier who explained that she had a radio-station in her stocking and that she used it.
5. Jovo Egić, was killed after he brought a lamb to the Croats at their request.
6-7. Gligorić husband and wife from Slavka Rodića Street.
8. Sekula Nikić, whose ears and nose were cut off first.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Semin Rustenpašić, who had his own army unit,
2. Pero Žulj, from the village of Lug.
3. Kajić called "Garov" from the village of Vučipolje near Bugojno,
4. Vrba Mehrić.

EVIDENCE: Testimony by the witness 234/95-19.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-6/S

I-251

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Deliberate killing of civilians.

PLACE AND TIME: The village of Potočani, end of May and beginning of June, 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: At the end of May, 1992, most probably on 25 or 26 May, in the village of Potočani, Muslim soldiers in "Green Beret" uniforms, under command of Semin Rustanpašić, killed the following Serbs:

1. Draga Čavić, f. Nedeljko, born in 1933,
2. Milenko Lukić.

At the beginning of June, the following persons were also killed in this village:

3. Ljubo Čavić, f. Ljubo, born in 1911, and his wife,
4. Bosa Čavić, f. Aleksa, born in 1924 - slaughtered in front of their house. A big cross was cut into Ljuba's chest. Bosa's throat was cut, both her breasts were cut off, her eyes were gouged out and her ears cut off. Both her arms were cut to the elbows.
5. Jelena Jović, f. Milan, born in 1928. Her nose, ears and arms were cut off and her eyes were gouged.
6. Mara, from Kupres by birth, was slaughtered.
7. Radojka Prgomelja, f. Stanoje, born in 1944. Her right leg and nose were cut off, her eyes were gouged out and she was cut all over the body.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Semin Rustanpašić, commander of the "Green Berets" unit,
2. Senad Bajrić,
3-6. Erić, Ćorina, Rizvan and Duraković, "Green Berets" soldiers.

EVIDENCE: Testimony by the witness 234/95-13.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-6/S

I-252

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Deliberate killing of civilians.

PLACE AND TIME: The village of Hlapčevići near Visoko, June 20, 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: In this village, populated by the Muslims, there were only three Serb houses. At 6.00 hrs., on June 20, in addition to the witness, Muslim soldiers arrested five other Serbs from this village, whom they shot later:

1. Slavko Damjanović, f. Jeremije, born in 1935, and his wife,
2. Danica Damjanović, f. Obren, born in 1940,
3. Dušanka Ristić, f. Miloš, born in 1945 and her son,
4. Željko Ristić, f. Nedjo, born in 1966,
5. Sreta Masala, f. Miloš, aged about 45.

The arrested were immediately tied with a rope, with their arms on the back. They were told that they were all going to be shot dead, their "Serbian and chetnik mother" was cursed. They were ordered to move in the direction of the village center, and on the way, the soldiers hit them with fists, boots and rifle butts. All soldiers wore "Green Beret" uniforms.

When they reached the village center, Nusret Ramić ordered them to stand in front of the wall of Suad Kapa's house. He then called Željko Ristić to step out of the group and asked him where the mine fields were. Before Željko could answer at all, Ramić fired a burst into his chest. Immediately after that, he turned the automatic rifle barrel towards the others and shot at them from the distance of 3-4 meters. They all fell down, including the witness. As they were lying on the ground, he fired another burst at them.

Then the soldiers moved away.

The witness was hit with four bullets.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Nusret Ramić from the village of Seoča near Visoko,
2. Muhamed Uznalić, f. Himzo, born in 1966, in the village of Okolišće and other "Green Beret" soldiers.

EVIDENCE: Testimony by the witness 234/95-8 and 292/95-13.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-6/S

I-253

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Deliberate killing of civilians.

PLACE AND TIME: Perin Han near Zenica, October 1993.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: When Muslim troops entered Perin Han, they killed two brothers:

1. Simo Stanković, and
2. Stevo Stanković.

They were killed in their house with blows with solid objects on their heads and buried in a collective grave in the village of Mutnica.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

Soldiers of the Army of the so called Bosnia-Herzegovina.

EVIDENCE: Testomony by the witness 234/95-23.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-6/S

I-254

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Deliberate killing of civilians.

PLACE AND TIME: Ljubuški, detention camp in the former prison building, night June 10-11, 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: 64 Serbs from Kupres were kept in this prison, including:

1. Djordje Vuković and
2. Andjelko Šerbez from Bugojno.

Croat soldiers demanded from these two persons to admit that they had slaughtered Croat children, promising to release them after they have confessed to that effect.

When they admitted, under duress, the Croat soldiers started beating them brutally When Djordje Vuković died of wounds, prisoners R.K. and M.K. were ordered to take his body out. Then he was, before the eyes of other prisoners in the yards, spilled over with petrol and burnt.

Andjelko Šerbez died 15 minutes later. His corpse was also taken out, spilled over with petrol and burnt.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Siniša Tomić, lawyer from Ljubuško, Ljubuško detention camp warden,
2. Krešo Paradžić called "Ćupo",
3. Nedjo Macić.

EVIDENCE: Testimony by the witness 234/95-6.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-6/S

I-255

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Deliberate killing of civilians.

PLACE AND TIME: The village of Homolje near Konjic, April 20, 1993.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: On the second day of the Serbian Easter holidays, April 20, 1993, Muslims, with Mujaheddins among them, entered the village of Donje Selo, near Konjic, where the witness lived. They took both Serbs and Croats out of their houses, since Muslims and Croats were in conflict at the time. They did not take women and children. They took 15 Serbs and about 85 Croats to a field near the village of Homolje, about one and half kilometers away from Donje Selo. There, they separated Croats and Serbs to two different sides.

This was done by "Juka's" troops, which included Mujaheddins, mostly Turks. There was also a Somalian among them, who spoke some Serbian.

When they separated the men in two groups, they ordered them to lie down, face turned to the ground, and started to beat them.

From the Serb group, they chose:

1. Obren Ristić, f. Djordje, born 1957,
2. Zoran Kuljanin, born 1955,
3. Nedjo Golubović, truck operator,

and executed them by a firing squad.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Jusuf Prazina "Juka" and soldiers of his unit.

EVIDENCE: Testimony by the witness No. 243/95-6.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-6/S

I-256

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Deliberate killing of civilians.

PLACE AND TIME: Sarajevo, Rave Jankovića Str., March 11, 1995.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: From the Pere Kosorića square, the "Loris" buildings in the part of Sarajevo held by Muslim armed formations, a sniper shot at the girls who were playing "jump the elastic band", in front of the building No. 59:

1. Milica Lalović, f. Ranko, born in 1984, from Novo Sarajevo, and
2. Nataša Učur, f. Nedeljko, born in 1986.

Milica Lalović was brought dead to the Kasindo hospital, with a bullet-pierced wound in the head, and Nataša Učur died 15 minutes after she had been admitted to the same hospital with a bullet-pierced wound in the head.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Senad Piskić, born 1956 in Gračnica, waiter in the "Galeb" restaurant at Grbavica before the war, soldier of the so called army of Bosnia-Herzegovina, who boasted in public that he shot the two girls dead in addition to 20 other Serbs.

EVIDENCE: 410/95.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-6/S

I-257

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Deliberate killing of civilians.

PLACE AND TIME: The village of Serdari, the municipality of Kotor Varoš, September 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: In the village of Serdari, there were only 10 Serb families, who were prevented by Muslims and Croats from Serdari and the neighboring villages from leaving the village in the middle of 1992. When they tried to leave on September 5, 1992, Muslim "Green beret" soldiers killed:

1. Borivoje Serdar, f. Branko, born in 1972, and
2. Radenko Serdar, f. Jovo, born in 1972.

On September 17, 1992, at about 06.30 hrs., Muslim "Green beret" soldiers, led by Besim Čehić, invaded the village, burnt the houses and killed its unarmed civilian population who did not manage to take to flight.

Before entering R.'s house, they threw a bomb. Breaking through the front door, they rushed inside and found R. who had been in the fifth month of pregnancy, and shot her in the breast. She barely survived, with serious consequences.

On that occasion, they killed:

1. Bosiljka Serdar, f. Jefto, born in 1938,
2. Jelenko Serdar, born in 1961,
3. Ljubica Tepić, f. Djordje, born in 1953, and her two teenage daughters:
4. Slobodanka Tepić, aged 11, and
5. Snežana Tepić, aged 5,
6. Slavko Bencuz, f. Jefta, born in 1937,
7. Slavojka Bencuz, born in 1971,
8. Drago Serdar, born in 1938 and his son:
9. Slaviša Serdar, born in 1970, and his wife:
10. Spomenka Serdar, born in 1972,
11. Branko Serdar, born in 1936,
12. Radmila Serdar, born in 1970,
13. Slavko Serdar, born in 1934,
14. Mirko Serdar, born in 1962,
15. Danka Serdar, born in 1934.

After the killings, they burnt Serb-owned houses in the village of Serdar.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Besim Čehić, f. Safet, born in 1965 in the village of Hanifići, a taxi-drive before the war,

2. Fikret Planinčić, f. Abaz, born in 1958,
3. Mirsad Smajić, born in 1964,
4. Nijaz Smajić, born in 1961.

EVIDENCE: 234/95-14, 234/95-16, 234/95-17 and 234/95-18.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-6/S

I-258

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Deliberate killing of civilians.

PLACE AND TIME: The village of Vrana, the municipality of Biograd na moru, September-October 1991.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: On September 30, 1991, in the afternoon, four Croat soldiers searched Serb houses in the village of Vrana. They took three Serbs:

1. Nikola Volarević,
2. Savo Drča, and
3. Nenad Bogunović, f. Nikola,

to their Crisis Center in the village and then on the Vransko lake, where they were kept in a fishermen's house.

Since that time, there is no more trace of Nenad Bogunović. According to what the Croat soldiers said, he was soaked with petrol and burnt.

The witness requested information about his disapperance from UNPROFOR, but was not given any.

Other Serbs were held in isolation and not allowed to move.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Boris Prebeg, commander of Croat unit in Vrana, from the surroundings of Varaždin by birth,
2. Mladjen Golem, born in Vrana, returned emmigrant, Croatian Army soldier,
3. Tomislav Jajčanin, born in Vrana, Croatian Army soldier,
4. Damir Klarić, bron in Vrana, Croatian Army soldier,

EVIDENCE: Wintess No. 236/95-13.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-6/S

I-259

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Deliberate killing of civilians.

PLACE AND TIME: Zadar, in the middle of April, 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Vaso Ležaja, born in Karin, had lived in his house in Zadar since 1968 and was employed at the City Transport enterprise. On April 17, 1992, he was taken away from his house. His corpse, with the head cut off, was found three days later. The witness found out that on April 17, 1992, at about 02.00 hrs., four uniformed Croats came to Vaso Ležaj's house, forced him to get out of bed and took him to the place called Bokanjac in Zadar, shot him from a submachine gun and then cut off his head.

His body, with the head cut off was seen by a Croat who knew the Ležaj family and informed his father about it.

A Croat, policeman, moved into the late Ležaj's house in Zadar.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

Names unknown, persons dressed in Croatian soldier uniforms.

EVIDENCE: Testimony by the witness No. 236/95-14.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-6/S

I-260

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Deliberate killing of civilians.

PLACE AND TIME: The surroundings of Islam Grčki near Benkovac, September 13, 1991.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Branko Stegnjajić and his wife Anka, who lived in their family house in Islam Grčki and worked in the "Nacionalni list" ("National Paper") in Zadar, were on their way back from work on September 13, 1991, by the Zadar-Posedarje bus, as usual. That day, the bus did not stop at the bus-stop where they used to get out, but two kilometers before, near the "Nova Bistrica" agricultural estate. They got out and started for their home, three kilometers away, in Islam Grčki, accross the field. In that field, they were killed, some 500 meters from the highway. Their remains were found on November 10, 1991.

According to the records made by the investigating team, Branko Stagnjajić was killed by decapitation with a knife or other blade (the head was not found), and his wife by lethal blows with a blunt object. Their belongings were found on the spot.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

Names unknown, member of HDZ (Croatian Democratic Union)

EVIDENCE: Testimony filed with the Committee under No. 236/95-8.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-6/S

I-261

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Deliberate killing of civilians.

PLACE AND TIME: The village of Polje near Derventa, May 9, 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: When Croat-Muslim armed formations invaded the village of Polje, they found only the elderly, ill and wounded inhabitants. They immeditely killed them all:

1. Djordje Banović, f. Gligor, born on May 5, 1938,
2. Danica Banović, f. Obrad Ćerić, born in 1945,
3. Milenko Milošević, f. Nedeljko, born on October 31, 1945,
4. Zoran Milojević, m. Anica, born on July 21, 1947,
5. Vida Vasić, f. Ignja, born in 1920,
6. Rajka Jovičić, f. Krsto, born in 1946,
7. Dušan Banović, f. Vid, born in 1931,
8. Pero Micić, f. Risto,
9. Mirko Ćurčić, f. Obrad, born on August 7, 1952,
10. Boro Živković, f. Dušan, born on November 25, 1956, and
11. Gospava Milić, f. Pavle, born in 1916.

After the killings, the corpses were buried in Polje. The exhumation was carried out at the order of the Investigating Judge of the Regional Court in Derventa. Impressed skull fractures, which caused brain destruction and death, were established with eight persons.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

Soldiers of 109th Muslim-Croat brigade.

EVIDENCE: Committee document No. 249/95 with findings and the opinion of forensic experts prof. Dunjić and doc. Aleksandrić, and testimony by the witness.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-6/S

I-262

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Deliberate killing of civilians.

PLACE AND TIME: Mostar, 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: 1. Milan Jovanović, f. Trifko, born in 1925, retired economist, lived with his wife in a socially-owned apartment in Mostar when the war broke out and when the search of Serb apartments started on a massive scale, when Serbs were being taken to prisoner camps. The movement of the Serbs was restricted at the time.

After May 15, 1991, when his apartment was first searched "for propaganda materials and weapons", it was searched seven more times by uniformed Muslims (Territorial Defense soldiers) and Croats (Croatian Defense Council (HVO) and Croatian Defence Forces (HOS) soldiers).

During the searches, nothing was found that could have possibly discredited him or his family.

On May 30, 1992, a "Zolja" ("Wasp") rocket was launched at the witness's apartment, causing considerable damage. This rocket, as well as other rockets that hit the apartments of other Serbs, were launched deliberately and from a close distance.

During the search on July 8, 1992, uniformed Muslim soldiers forced Milan's wife to make bows like Muslims do when they pray and beat her on the head and she did it.

HVO soldiers arrested Milan Jovanović twice and, in the course of July 1992, took him to the West camp for the "informative interview".

On August 2, 1992, at 23.45 hrs., knocking was heard at the Jovanović's door. When Milan Jovanović opened, an unknown uniformed soldier asked him if he was Milan Jovanović and when he answered "yes", the soldier fired two machine-gun bursts at him. When Milan fell down, the soldier fired another burst in his head.

The wife found out later that the soldiers were from Jusuf Prazina's sabotage group that stayed in Mostar at the time, in former judge Slavko Šantić's apartment, while the other group stayed in "Pile's" apartment in Avenija Str.

After that, Jovanović's wife was issued a receipt by HVO agent for Bijeli Brijeg local community in Mostar, stating that her husband "had been a civilian victim of war", even though she requested that the truth be stated - that he had been killed.

At the same time in Mostar, the following persons were killed in a similar way:

2. Milan Čvoro, in the Rudnik community, and
3. Ranko Skočajić, in his house in Blagaj.

The municipal HVO leader took from Milan Jovanović the "Jugo" car - "until there is a need for the said vehicle", as the receipt said, which was never returned to Milan's wife. At the end of 1993, the witness managed to be exchanged through the Red Cross and is now living as a refugee.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Soldiers of Jusuf Prazina's sabotage group.

2. Sabina Elezović, leader of the group for liquidation of Serbs.
3. Ranko Antić, policeman of MUP, Mostar.
4. Sergej Belović.
5. Josip Marčinko, employed in SUP, Mostar, before the war, member of HVO Military Police in the West camp at the time of the above events.
6. Ibro Ključanin, Muslim staff commander in Avenija Str. in Mostar.

EVIDENCE: Committee documents 507/95.

Deliberate killing of detainees - POWs.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-6/S

II - 088

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Deliberate killing of detainees - POWs.

PLACE AND TIME: Varaždin, in early May 1995.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The captured soldier of the Army of the Republic of Srpska Krajina
Goran Lukić from Dubovac

who had been subjected to vicious torture in the Varaždin prison died en route from Varaždin to Bjelovar as a result of the wounds he had received.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:
The commander and the guards at the camp in Varaždin.

EVIDENCE: 618/95-3.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-6/S

II - 089

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Deliberate killing of detainees - POW's

PLACE AND TIME: Brod (Bosanski Brod), town stadium, October 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Confined in the camp at the stadium was:

Desanka Blagojević, a nurse from Tešanj, presumably born in 1946.

She was the victim of rape and on one occasion, after she had come back from interrogation, she was burned by being forced to sit on a red-hot plate. The hot-plate was also pressed against other parts of her body - wrists, knees, elbows and buttocks.

The hot-plate was brought to the room where other women were and pressed it against Desanka because a few pieces of paper with telephone numbers had been found sawn in inside her lapel. She was also tortured by being pulled by the hair.

During the trip from Bosanski Brod to Slavonski Brod, Desanka Blagojević was hardly able to walk on account of being battered and injured from the burns so that the interrogated witness had to help her.

At one moment, Mlivić shot at Desanka and killed her.

This took place during the liberation of Brod, en route between Bosanski Brod and Slavonski Brod.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Kadrija Mlivić, born in Sijekovac, member of the 101st Bosnian-Brod HVO Brigade.
2. Jurković, called "Mangaš", member of the 101st Bosnian-Brod HVO Brigade.

EVIDENCE: Minutes from the hearing of the witness filed with the Committee under Nos. 584/94-14 and 584/94-32.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-6/S

II - 090

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Deliberate killing of detainees - POW's

PLACE AND TIME: Nova Gradiška, camp in army barracks, October 1991.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Among the Serbs detained in the barracks was:

Jovo Radić, aged 67, from the village of Požeški Čečevac near Nova Gradiška. He died as the result of beating and his body was taken away only after four days.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

Members of ZNG.

EVIDENCE: Minutes from the hearing of the witness filed with the Committee under No. 423/94.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-6/S

II - 091

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Deliberate killing of detainees - POW's

PLACE AND TIME: Škipov Gaj, the Commune of Trnovo, July - November 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: On July 30, 1992 the Moslem-Croatian armed forces attacked the Serb defense positions in Škipov Gaj, about 3 kilometres from Trnovo. Members of the Moslem-Croatian forces first captured and then killed the following members of the Army of the Republic of Srpska:

1. Darko Parežanin, father's name Nedjo, born on March 10, 1963 in Sarajevo,
2. Spasoje Popović, father's name Svetozar, born 1930 in the village of Tošići, the Commune of Trnovo,
3. Radovan Trgovčević, father's name Jovo, born on June 9, 1955 in the village of Tošići, the Commune of Trnovo.

After the capture, these soldiers were first tortured and then killed. The investigation on the spot revealed the following: the remains of the above mentioned soldiers were found unburied on the ground. The skull of Darko Parežanin was severed from the rest of his skeleton. The front teeth in both upper and lower jaws were knocked out by force and on the left side of the vertex, along the joint between the vertex and occiput bones, there was a bullet wound 2.5 x 1.5 cm in size. This indicates that the victim was shot at while lying or sitting. The skull of Spasoje Popović was not found. The remains of Radovan Trgovčević were discovered in a ditch about 60 cm deep. His skeleton was in a slanting position, head buried into the ground and legs upwards.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

Members of the Moslem-Croatian military forces.

EVIDENCE: Statement of the witness No. 32, investigation reports Nos. 2632-4 and 2632-42, photographic documents A-31, 32 and 33 and Kz. No. 29, filed with the Committee under No 228/94.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-6/S

II - 092

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Deliberate killing of detainees - POW's

PLACE AND TIME: The camp at Godinjske bare, between Trnovo and Goražde, June - August 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: On June 10, 1992 the Public Security Department of Godinjske bare, headed by Ethem Godinjak and Medaris Šarić, established a camp for Serbs.

The camp was situated in a private shed of solid build, 2.5 m x 3.5 m, with concrete floor and one small riveted window. The prison was guarded by the following members of the former Trnovo Security Department: Ramiz Ramić, Enes Karačić, Fahro Dedović, Emir Nišić, Samir Bibović, Muzafer Kećo and others.

On that day, the following Serbs were brought to the camp: Mladjen Ivanović, Nenad Klepić, Radenko Vlaški, Jovo Elez, Savka Elez and Nedjo Popović, a priest of the Serbian Orthodox Church.

Other Serbs were brought during the ensuing days so that more than 16 persons were put into the above mentioned small room of about 8.5 sq. metres.

The room had no other opening except for a small hole in the wall, about 12 cm in diameter, which served as a vent so that the prisoners took turns in breathing through the hole. For their needs, they used a privy in the corner of the room. People often fainted because of discomfort and stuffiness.

The guards used to beat the prisoners every day with various wooden objects, butts, hands and feet.

The prisoners were forced to burn the Serbian flag and sing Moslem songs "We love you Alija" and "Don't give up Bosnia" which was recorded with video-cameras. Dino Savčić, Nijaz Torlak, Edin Hamzić, Safet Šamić and Izet Cibra were particularly zealous in the beating.

The following persons died as the result of beatings:

1. Milorad Džilić, father's name Vlado, born 1940 in the village of Crna Rijeka, the Commune of Trnovo, member of the Republic of Srpska Army. Died on August 4, 1992. His body was left for two days in the small room among the prisoners because the guards would not let it be taken away. Only after two days the prisoners were allowed to take it out and bury it in the nearby grove called Runjavica. The exhumation and investigation on the spot on July 29, 1993 revealed the fractures of arms, legs and the skull.

2. Dušan Badnjar, father's name Mitar, born 1953 in the village of Jelašnica, the Commune of Kalinovik, member of the Republic of Srpska Army, captured in Rogaj. His remains were found buried in the nearby grove called Runjavica.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-6/S

1. Ethem Godinjak, called "Edo", father's name Ibrahim, born on November 20, 1951 in Sarajevo, Moslem, head of the Trnovo Public Security Department before the war,
2. Medaris Šarić, born in Herzegovina, used to be in active Yugoslav People's Army service before the war (lieutenant or second lieutenant), aged about 35, married to Nermina Mahmutović from Trnovo. At the beginning of war he was commander of the Trnovo-Hadžić battalion and later commissioned as chief of the so-called "Trnovo Armed Forces Headquarters",
3. Ramiz Ramić,
4. Enes Karačić, father's name Hasan, born on January 22, 1962 in the village of Golubići, the Commune of Kalinovik, a policeman before the war,
5. Fahro Dedović,
6. Emir Nišić,
7. Samir Bibović,
8. Muzafer Kećo,
9. Dino Sačić, father's name Sulejman, mother's name Izeta, born in Sarajevo,
10. Nijaz Torlak,
12. Edin Hamzić, father's name Ismet, born on August 27, 1970 in the village of Hamzići, the Commune of Trnovo, a policeman before the war,
13. Izet Cibra, father's name Began, born on January 18, 1967 in the village of Delijaš, the Commune of Trnovo, used to be a postman before the war,
14. Merim Bratić, member of HOS.

EVIDENCE: Statements of the witnesses and investigation reports No. 2632-8 filed with the Committee under No. 228/94.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-6/S

II - 093

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Deliberate killing of detainees - POW's

PLACE AND TIME: Camp in the village of Dejčići near Trnovo, housed in the Elementary School building, June - August 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Over 150 Serbs were detained in the camp, mostly women, children and elderly people. Men were locked in one room, whereas women and children were kept separately in other rooms. The residents of neighbouring villages were guarding the prison, i.e. the members of Dedić, Durmo, Oručević and Mulaosmanović families. Safet Durmo was the camp commander.

With the permission of guards, extremists came to the camp every day. Amongst them the following were recognized by the witnesses: Ismeta Kolar, Suno Dedić, Dino Sačić, Izet Čibra, Samir Drnjaković, Avdo Čosić, Zejnil Lehić, Aziz Dedić, Avdija Dedić, Suljo Dedić, Muhamed Zoltan and Hamid Oručević.

Every day they would take pleasure in torturing the helpless Serbs by beating them with metal bars, rubber truncheons, hands and other objects. The beating made the prisoners bleed all over and faint.

The following persons died as the result of beatings:

1. Milenko Miovčić, born 1923. On several occasions he was beaten with various objects on his head, stomach, arms and legs. At he beginning of August 1992, he was beaten on the head with a bottle full of water. After that he fell into a coma and died two days later. The Serb prisoners buried him near the village of Dejčići, at the site called Požega. The exhumation and investigation on the spot on August 7, 1993 revealed a skull fracture in the area of right-hand side temple.
2. Nikola Šehovac from Gornja Presjenica, died as the result of beating two days after he had been exchanged.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Safet Durmo, camp commander,

2. Ismeta Kolar, called "Nevenka", daughter of Bajro, born on March 5, 1962 in the village of Jablanica, the Commune of Trnovo,
3. Suno Dedić, father's name Bajro, born on January 19, 1965 in the village of Dejčići,
4. Dino Sačic, father's name Sulejman, born in Sarajevo,
5. Izet Cibra, father's name Began, born on January 18, 1967 in the village of Delijam, the Commune of Trnovo, a postman,
6. Samir Drnjaković,

7. Avdo Ćosić, father's name Alija, aged about 26, from Kijevo,
8. Zejnil Lehić, father's name Salih, born on January 2, 1958 in the village of Bogatići, the Commune of Trnovo,
9. Aziz Dedić, father's name Huso, born on January 1, 1964 in the village of Dejčići, the Commune of Trnovo,
10. Avdija Dedić, called Avdo, father's name Agan, born on March 3, 1973 in the village of Dejčići, the Commune of Trnovo,
11. Suljo Dedić, father's name Agan, from the village of Dejčići,
12. Muhamed Zoltan, father's name Suljo, born on July 31, 1960 in the village of Batići, the Commune of Trnovo,
13. Hamid Oručević, called "Henda", from Dejčići.

EVIDENCE: Statements of the witnesses, investigation report No. 29 and photographic documents No. 128, filed with the Committee under No. 228-94.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-6/S

II - 094

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Deliberate killing of detainees - POW's

PLACE AND TIME: Jablanica Region, the Commune of Lopare, January 1994.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: On January 23, 1994, members of the Moslem-Croatian armed forces attacked the defense positions of the Republic of Srpska in Jablanica Region. They captured and then tortured and killed the following 6 combatants:

1. Branko Antić, father's name Čedomir, born 1944,
2. Mihajlo Perić, father's name Cvijo, born 1945 in D. Crnaljevo,
3. Stevan Stevanović, father's name Ilija, born 1941 in D. Crnaljevo,
4. Mladjen Pupić, father's name Pero, born 1941 in D. Crnaljevo,
5. Milorad Tešić, father's name Vasilije, born 1950, and
6. Svetozar Mihajlović, father's name Milorad, born 1953 in Dvorovi.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

Members of Special Reconnaissance Unit of the 2nd Special Reconnaissance Corps of the 5th Operative Group called "The Panthers" and a commando group led by Goran, called "Ustashi".

EVIDENCE: Evidence contained in the documents under No. 171/95-1.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-6/S

II - 095

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Deliberate killing of detainees - POW's

PLACE AND TIME: The village of Teočak, the Commune of Ugljevik, September 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: On September 10, 1992 the Moslem-Croatian armed forces from Teočak attacked the village of Priboj, the Commune of Lopare, which caused the Serb civilian population to flee.

During the flight, a civilian was captured in the hamlet of Djokići:

Mićo Gajić, father's name Živan, born on November 10, 1921 in Priboj. He was taken to the prison in Teočak where he was being beaten and maltreated for days and eventually died there.

After the exchange performed on September 23, 1992, several serious injuries were discovered on his body, namely on the head, the sexual organs (removed testicles) and other parts.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

Members of the Moslem-Croatian forces from Teočak.

EVIDENCE: Statements of the witnesses and photographic evidence contained in the documents No 171/95-2.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-6/S

II - 096

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Deliberate killing of detainees - POW's

PLACE AND TIME: Hadžići, end of May 1993.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The following four soldiers of the Republic of Srpska Army were captured on May 26, 1993 and immediately executed:

1. Milorad Mičić, born 1956 in Miševići, the Commune of Hadžići,
2. Sreten Zimonja, father's name Sreta, born on February 12, 1968 in Lokve, the Commune of Hadžići, from Hadžići,
3. Radenko Marilović, father's name Veljko, born on June 12, 1954 in Ušivak, the Commune of Hadžići, from Ušivak, the Commune of Hadžići, and
4. Goran Šekerović, father's name Marko, born 1961 in Zenica, from Hadžići.

Through mediation of UNPROFOR, the bodies of these four Serbian soldiers were handed over on June 28, 1993 to the authorities of the Republic of Srpska at the cemetery in Vlakovo.

Upon examination of Mičić's body, the doctor found out that he had a punctured top of the head and broken jaws and that his left foot was missing. Zimonja had fractures of both jaws, the nasal bone and the temple and his left forearm was broken. Half of Marilović's head was smashed on the right-hand side, his left ear was cut off, his left hand torn off and both his arms were broken. Šekerović had his throat slit and skull bones crushed.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

Members of the B&H Army.

EVIDENCE: Filed with the Committee under No. 122/95-4.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-6/S

II - 097

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Deliberate killing of detainees - POW's

PLACE AND TIME: The villages of Bodelište and Lipovac, the Commune of Brčko, March - April 1993.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: On March 8 and April 27, 1993, by order of the Headquarters of the 108th HVO Brigade of Bosanska Posavina, members of the Moslem-Croatian armed forces launched attacks from Gornji Rihać on the villages of Bodalište and Lipovac respectively. They captured, tortured and then killed 15 members of the Republic of Srpska Army and handed over their corpses on March 11 and May 7, 1993.

Mr. Zoran Stankovic, M.D., a forensic medicine specialist of the Military Medical Academy of Belgrade and Mr. Dragan Ninković, a physician from Brčko, recorded the following findings after the autopsy performed at the health centre in Brčko:

1. Mirko Pekić, father's name Cvijetin, born 1938 in Ulice, had both his eyes gouged out, his upper and lower jaw bones broken and was shot to death at close range;
2. Miroslav Pudić, father's name Nikola, born on March 3, 1959 in Brčko, had his upper and lower jaw bones broken, his nose was injured with a sharp instrument and he had wounds on the right-hand side of the face. He was killed by several shots fired at close range;
3. Siniša Pudić, father's name Jovan, born 1974 in Brčko, had his left ear cut off and died from shots fired at his head and chest at close range;
4. Stojan Tomić, father's name Ratko, born on March 28, 1972 in Grbavica, had injuries on the forehead and was shot at close range;
5. Petar Tadić, father's name Lazar, born on July 16, 1943 in Potočari, had his eyes gouged, his eyeballs injured and upper jaw broken. He was killed with a shot fired in the chest at close range;
6. Nikola Tomić, father's name Sima, born on December 16, 1943 in Grbavica, had a broken left collar bone and a wound in the back of his head made with an axe. He died of several shots fired in the chest at close range;
7. Dragan Tomić, father's name Ratko, born on July 14, 1944 in Brčko, had blood suffusions all over the body. He was killed with several shots fired at close range;

   Ranko Jovičić, father's name Pero, born on December 10, 1945 in Mrtvica, shot dead in the head at close range;
9. Ilija Bajić, father's name Mitar, born on April 26, 1956 in Bukovac, shot dead in the body and head at close range;
10. Radan Pudić, father's name Krsta, born on August 1?, 19?4 in Brčko, shot dead in the body and head at close range;
11. Gojko Vujčić, born on May 15, 1959 in Prković, shot dead in the body and head at close range;

12. Stojan Pudić, father's name Djoko, born on September 4, 1953 in Brčko was decapitated;
13. Perica Jovičić, father's name Ranko, born on March 8, 1972 in Brčko, was decapitated;
14. Željko Padežanin, born 1973 in Bobota, had his head crushed and was shot dead at close range, and
15. Radovan Marjanović, father's name Milan, born on May 31, 1958 in B. Gradiška, had his head crushed and was shot dead at close range.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Ramiz Pljakić, father's name Hamdija, born on May 17, 1958 in the village of Ugao, the Commune of Sjenica, the Republic of Serbia, graduated from the Military Academy and was employed before the war in the "Veljko Lukić-Kurjak" barracks in Brčko as commander of the 3rd HD-120 mm battery, presently the commander of the 108th HVO brigade,
2. Šemso Saković, father's name Mehmed, born on July 12, 1957 in Potkamen, member of the Emergency Centre staff,
3. Rašid Gušo, father's name Alija, born on November 2, 1961 in Brčko, commander of the 3rd battalion.

EVIDENCE: Contained in the documents filed under No. 144/95-9.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-6/S

II - 098

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Deliberate killing of detainees - POW's

PLACE AND TIME: Orašje, 1993.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: At the beginning of May 1992, members of the Moslem-Croatian armed forces started arresting the Serb civilian population in Orašje, Bukova Greda, Kopanice and other places in the Commune of Orašje.

The arrested civilians were put in the camps situated in the high-school gymnasium in Orašje and in the elementary school in Donja Mahala.

Apart from killings, the members of the Military Police tortured and inhumanely treated the arrested civilians in the above mentioned camps, imposed forced labour, starved them, raped women and confiscated or destroyed their belongings.

The following civilians were killed:

1. Pera Gavrić, aged about 40, from Bukova Greda was hanged on May 10, 1992 in the school bathroom in Orašje;
2. Mihajlo Maksimović, aged about 38, from Borovo Selo, died in Donja Mahala as the result of beating;
3. Milan Klipanović, aged about 38, from Borovo Selo, died in Donja Mahala as the result of beating;
4. Makso Gajić, aged about 30, from Lončari, slaughtered with a dagger by Dragan Kalinić in a shed near the collective farm in Donja Mahala;
5. Žarko Ristanić, born 1955 in Gajevi, died on February 4, 1993;
6. Andrej Gavrić, aged about 45, from Bukova Greda, strangled in the camp by Damir Kljajić by the end of 1992;
7. Ranko Stojnić, aged about 30, from Prijedor, beaten up till he lost consciousness and then shot dead in the head;
8. Ačim Cvijanović, born 1937, from Bukova Greda, beaten up with a chain by Damir Kljajić, Ivica Kljajić and a person called Emir on July 14, 1992. This caused his eye to fall out. Later on he died;
9. Savo Sarić, born 1940, from Bukova Greda, died on June 6, 1992 as the result of injuries;
10. Aleksandar Petrović, born 1953, from Bukova Greda, died on June 14, 1992 as the result of torture by Ante Živković in the Donja Mahala camp;
11. Manojlo Malinkić, born 1944, from Kozarska Dubica, was beaten every day which induced him to kill himself in January 1993 by banging his head on the tiles where he slept;
12. Ignjat Arsenić, father's name Vlajko, aged about 40, from Vučilovac, killed in the Donja Mahala camp;

13. Gruja Džajić, aged about 30, from Čelnice, castrated on January 29, 1993 by Elvira Hadžiomerović which resulted in his death the next day;
14. Radojka Božić, born 1932, from Bukova Greda, died on June 24, 1992 in the hospital in Vinkovici as the result of beating;
15. Pero Cvijanović, born 1928, from Bukova Greda, used to be taken to a separate room because he suffered from tuberculosis and was most probably executed between August 10 and 15, 1992 in the Donja Mahala camp;
16. Brano Cvijanović, father's name Pero, born 1969, from Bukova Greda, lost his life on August 22, 1992 while digging trenches;
17. Drago Cvijanović, born 1963, from Bukova Greda, killed on May 9, 1992 in Bukova Greda;
18. Marko Maksimović, born 1937, from Bukova Greda, was killed with a knife on May 9, 1992 and then set on fire in the village;
19. Čedo Cvijanović, born 1943, from Bukova Greda, was shot on May 11, 1992 in Bukova Greda. Before that, they cut off three fingers from his right hand with a knife;
20. Žarko Maksimović, born 1952, from Bukova Greda, was killed on May 9, 1992 in a field in Bukova Greda;
21. Zoran Maksimović, born 1968, from Bukova Greda, was killed on May 9, 1992 in a field in Bukova Greda;
22. Milan Gavrić, born 1974, from Bukova Greda, was killed on May 9, 1992 in a field in Bukova Greda;
23. Lazar Vasiljević, born 1961, from Bukova Greda, was killed on May 9, 1992 in a field in Bukova Greda;
24. Mitar Gavrić, born 1939, from Bukova Greda, was killed on May 9, 1992 in Bukova Greda;
25. Ljuba Stojkov, born 1963, from Orašje;
26. Angelina Pavlović, born 1934, from Donji Žabar;
27. Bogdan Blagojević, born 1933, from Letnica;
28. Marko Goranović, aged about 35, from Dubica;
29. Branko Goranović, aged about 46, from Dubica;

30. Šaphaz Šabanović, aged about 38, from Šibošnica, member of JNA before the war;
31. Marko Nikolić, born 1910, from Vučilovac;
32. Petra Ostojić, born 1910, from Vučilovac;
33. Milan Maksimović, born 1952, from Bukova Greda, killed on August 17, 1992 in Oštra Luka while digging trenches, and
34. Mirko Vidović, aged about 30, from Borovo, whose tongue was first stabbed with a knife by Damir Kljajić.

In addition, four soldiers of Serbian nationality who had been captured in December 1992 during the attack on Vučilovac were killed in the camp in Donja Mahala in the first half of January 1993. Three civilian prisoners of Serbian nationality, who were suffering from tuberculosis were taken away in October 1992, allegedly to see the doctor, but they never returned to the camp.

Apart from the above mentioned civilians, another 40 unidentified Serbs from the Communes of Derventa, Odžak and Brod were killed in the camp in Donja Mahala.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Djuro Matuzović, called "Tusa", aged about 45, from Oštra Luka, the Commune of Orašje, commander of the 106th HVO brigade, IV zone of operations for Bosanska Posavina in Orašje;
2. Pero Vicentić, called "Konj" and "Viktor Petar", from Donja Mahala, the Commune of Orašje, aged about 30, Chief of Military Police in the Donja Mahala camp;
3. Marko Knežević, called "Lana", father's name Tunjo, from Ugljari, the Commune of Orašje, aged about 30, Deputy Chief of Military Police in the Donja Mahala camp;
4. Damir Kljajić, from Donja Mahala, the Commune of Orašje, born 1972, military policeman;
5. Ivica Kljajić, father's name Ivo, from Ugljari, born 1968, military policeman;
6. Mirko Jurić, called "Kemi", aged about 20, from Donja Mahala, the Commune of Orašje, military policeman;
7. Pejo Filipović, called "Babo" and "Vuk sa Save" (Wolf of Sava), from Donja Mahala, the Commune of Orašje, aged about 65, military policeman;
8. Miroslav Marković, called "Šikan", from Ugljari, the Commune of Orašje, aged about 35, military policeman;
9. Ivica Filipović, called "Ćorak", from Donja Mahala, the Commune of Orašje, aged about 32, military policeman;
10. Niko Filipović, called "Nikso", from Donja Mahala, the Commune of Orašje, aged about 35, military policeman;
11. Anto Živković, called "Žika", from Donja Mahala, the Commune of Orašje, aged about 23, military policeman;
12. Stjepan Djurić, called "Stile", from Donja Mahala, the Commune of Orašje, aged about 25, military policeman;

13. Mate Baotić, called "Čikan", from Donja Mahala, the Commune of Orašje, aged about 27, military policeman;
14. Ahmed Kabakdić, called "Grga", from Orašje, aged about 37, military policeman, used to be a physical education teacher;
15. Smajil Hrustović, called "Smajo", from Orašje, aged about 28, military policeman;
16. Elvira Hadžiomerović, daughter of Alija, aged about 35, shop assistant, records keeper in the Donja Mahala camp;
17. Nina Terzić, aged about 23, from Odžak, records keeper in the Donja Mahala camp;
18. Bakir Pamukčić, father's name Mućeta, from Orašje, aged about 30, cafe proprietor from Orašje, military policeman;
19. Zijad Agančetović, called "Zijo" and "Beća", father's name Mehmed, aged about 27, from Orašje, formerly employed with DP "Polirond" Orašje as a doorman, presently a military policeman;
20. Dragan Kalinić, from Slavonska Požega, aged about 27.

EVIDENCE: 144/95-12 and 144/95-13.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-6/S

II - 099

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Deliberate killing of detainees - POW's

PLACE AND TIME: Donja Mahala, the Commune of Orašje, May - July, 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Members of Military Police of the Moslem-Croatian armed forces stationed in the camp of Donja Mahala, following the order by Command HQ of the 106th HVO Brigade of Bosanska Posavina, tortured, intimidated and applied inhuman treatment of the arrested civilians and prisoners of war detained in the camp between May 18 and July 18, 1992. The consequences of such treatment caused death of the civilian:

Luka Pekić, father's name Janko, born on August 29, 1963 in Bukovac, died on June 6, 1992, whereas

Cvijetin Maksimović, father's name Cvijetin, born on November 3, 1970 in Lukavac and Slobodan Panić, father's name Cvijetin, born on October 18, 1970 in Brčko, suffered severe injuries.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Pero Vicentić, called "Konj",
2. Petar Viktor, aged about 30, from Donja Mahala, Chief of Military Police in the camp;
3. Damir Kljajić, called "Dama", aged about 22, from Donja Mahala, military policeman;
4. Ivica Kljajić, aged about 25, from Donja Mahala, military policeman;
5. Mirko Jurić, called "Kemi", aged about 20, from Donja Mahala, military policeman;
6. Pejo Filipović, called "Babo" and "Vuk sa Save", aged about 65, from Donja Mahala, military policeman;
7. Miroslav Marković, called "Šikan", aged about 35, from Ugljari, military policeman;
8. Ivica Filipović, called "Ćorak", aged about 32, from Donja Mahala, military policeman;
9. Niko Filipović, aged about 35, from Donja Mahala, military policeman;
10. Anto Živković, called "Žika", aged about 23, from Donja Mahala, military policeman;
11. Stjepan Djurić, called "Stile", aged about 25, from Donja Mahala, military policeman;
12. Marko Baotić, called "Čikan", aged about 27, from Donja Mahala, military policeman;
13. Ahmed Karalić, called "Graga", aged about 37, from Orašje, military policeman, formerly a physical education teacher;

14. Smail Hrustović, called "Smajo", aged about 28, from Orašje, military policeman;
15. Elvira Hadžiomerović, daughter of Alija, aged about 35, records keeper in the camp;
16. Nina Terzić, aged about 23, from Odžak, records keeper in the camp;
17. Bakir Pamukčić, father's name Mućet, aged about 30, military policeman, and
18. Zijad Agančetović, father's name Mehmed, aged about 27, from Orašje, military policeman.

EVIDENCE: Documents filed with the Committee under No. 144/95-13.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-6/S

II - 100

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Deliberate killing of detainees - POW's

PLACE AND TIME: Sarajevo, the camp situated in the former "Viktor Bubanj" barracks, July 1992 - February 1993.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: While detained in the camp, like other Serb prisoners, the witness was exposed to frequent beatings and harassment.

During the stated period, according to witness's knowledge, the following Serb prisoners were either killed or died as the result of beating or starvation, or disappeared without a trace so that it could be reasonably assumed that they were killed, too:

1. Uroš Rakanović, beaten to death,
2. Zoran Odžaković, starved and beaten to death,
3. Petar Kuzmanović, starved and beaten to death,
4. Ostoja Šoja, killed,
5. Pero Pjevac, killed and buried at the "Lav" cemetery near hospital,
6. Mato Djeranić, disappeared,
7. Radoje Marinković, disappeared,
8. Slobodan Matović, disappeared,
9. Slavka Damnjanović, disappeared,
10. Mihajlo Radojčić, disappeared,
11. Nedeljko Živković, disappeared,
12. Stevo Raković, disappeared,
13. Pero Pikulić, disappeared,
14. Vojko Radović, disappeared,
15. Vojin Vukadin, disappeared,
16. Slavko Turanjanin, disappeared,
17. Čajević, disappeared.

The Serbs imprisoned in the barracks were starving because they received two meals a day consisting of watery soup and a slice of bread. Since some chemical substance was added to the food, many of them suffered from diarrhea and eventually died of exhaustion. The witness himself fell into a coma several times.

The witness and another 12 persons were kept in the room 2 m x 3 m in size. They had to lie on the concrete floor because there were no beds. There was no heating either. Hygienic conditions were very bad. Sometimes they could not wash for more than 15 days.

On January 27, 1993, the St. Sava Day, which is one of the greatest Serbian holidays, the warden took all the Serb prisoners out to the yard and ordered them to take off their shirts. They stood half naked for about half an hour in the temperature of minus 20 degrees Celsius. The warden said that it would to them good to catch some fresh air.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-6/S

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Kemo Dautović, Military Police commander.
2. Himzo Dolan, former JNA sergeant major, the warden of "Viktor Bubanj" barracks.

EVIDENCE: Minutes from the hearing of the witness filed with the Committee under No. 675/94-2.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-6/S

II - 101

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Deliberate killing of detainees - POW's

PLACE AND TIME: Grubišino Polje, August 1991.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Spasoje Milošević, father's name Rado, born in 1957, lost his job in June 1991 as a policeman when, being a Serb, he refused to wear the Croatian insignia - a checkered emblem on his chest. This incident took place at the police precinct in Grubišino Polje where he worked.

His wife was dismissed from work at about the same time.

After that, Mr. and Mrs. Milošević started receiving telephone threats. Late hours shootings began in the direction of their house which was marked by night, just like the houses of other Serbs in Grubišino Polje.

On August 15, 1991 he went out to buy some beer and was arrested by members of the National Guard Corps who locked him in the rooms they occupied in the hotel in Grubišino Polje.

When his wife learned about this, she went to the hotel. The doormat in front of the hotel was made of the Serbian flag. There they refused to give her any information. After that she went to the Department of Interior of Grubišino Polje where she was told by Šandor Tot, the head of the Department, that they had nothing to do with the arrest of her husband, that it was outside their jurisdiction and that the members of the National Guard Corps were arresting the Serbs according to a special list. He also said that he would not have anything to do with Chetniks.

A few days later, one ZNG member told Mrs. Milošević in confidence that Spasoje had been killed.

Not until September 25, 1991 did she find out that his body was buried in a field near Grubišino Polje. The Department of Interior in Grubišino Polje advised her that it was true and that her husband's body was buried with a dredging machine belonging to the utility company. When she protested for not having been informed about the death of her husband, she was told that such bodies were not buried in the presence of next of kin.

Only after six months did she manage to get a permit for the exhumation of her husband's body which was carried out on April 15, 1992. The body was wrapped up in a tent canvas. She could only recognize his sneakers because they did not allow the canvas to be unwrapped or an autopsy to be made. Thus, the body was buried without her having seen him.

During the funeral, the Miloševićs' house was broken into and searched.

After that, the wife was compelled to sell the house and leave Grubišino Polje together with her children.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Stojan Gustin, ZNG commander in Grubišino Polje

EVIDENCE: Witness No. 235/95-2.

NOTE: Supplement to the report No. II-029.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-6/S

II - 102

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Deliberate killing of detainees - POW's

PLACE AND TIME: Breza, a camp situated in the "Breza" mine warehouse, first half of June 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: About 30 arrested Serbs were detained in two rooms in the camp. The prisoners were lying on bare concrete and received no food during the first week, except a bottle of water.

Moslem soldiers used to enter the room several times a day and beat the Serb prisoners with their feet, fists, truncheons, rifle butts, etc. After each beating, the prisoners remained bruised and bleeding on the floor. The Moslem soldiers who beat them demanded that they wipe the blood off the floor.

The following persons died in the camp as the result of beating:

1. Momčilo Subotić from Gornja Breza and
2. Zdravko Subotić, called "Baja" from Breza.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Ante Marković, a police inspector before the war,
2. Arif Sirotanović,
3. Mustafa Mlivić,
4. Ago Silajdžić, personal escort of Alija Izetbegović,
5. Mithad Haldžić,
6. Dedić and other members of "Green Berets".

EVIDENCE: Witnesses 292/95-1, 292/95-2 and 292/95-4.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-6/S

II - 103

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Deliberate killing of detainees - POW's

PLACE AND TIME: The prison in Bihać, end of 1994.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: On October 26, 1994, together with other Serb civilians, the following person was also taken to the prison in Bihać:

1. Boja Kenjalo, aged about 106, from the village of Račići near Bihać, where she was killed.

Also killed in the prison were the following retired persons:

2. Mihajlo Kenjalo, born 1912 in the village of Račići near Bihać,
3. Marko Gogić, born 1923 in Ćelije.

The bodies of Mihajlo Kenjalo and Marko Gogić were exchanged on December 1, 1994. It was found out that the right leg of Mijalo Kenjalo was cut off and that Marko Gogić was stabbed in the heart.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

The warden and staff of the prison in Bihać.

EVIDENCE: 413/95 and 520/95.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-6/S

II - 104

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Deliberate killing of detainees - POW's

PLACE AND TIME: Village of Brnjik, the Commune of Lopare, June 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: In the afternoon of June 5th, members of the Moslem-Croatian armed forces from Brnjik attacked the Serb part of the village called "Cvetkovići". About 5 - 6 members of the Republic of Srpska Army set off from Lukavica in order to help and protect the villagers and bring to safety the remaining civilians.

Goran Djurić, father's name Nedjo, born on October 10, 1936 in Lukavica, was wounded in the chest with fire arms on the road to the village. After that he was captured.

The captured wounded soldier was taken to the village of Brnjik and killed. A concave fracture 10 cm x 15 cm was discovered on his skull, made by a blow delivered with a blunt hard object on the top of the head.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

Members of the Moslem-Croatian units from Brnjik.

EVIDENCE: Statements and photographic documents filed under No. 171/95-3.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-6/S

II - 105

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Deliberate killing of detainees - POW's

PLACE AND TIME: Jablanica, November - December 1994.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Members of the Republic of Srpska Army:

1. Risto Čolović, father's name Stojan, born 1955,
2. Miljan Radulović, father's name Branko, born 1974,
3. Mirko Simić, father's name Djordje, born 1959 and
4. Slobodan Pudar, father's name Mladen, born 1970,

were captured on November 13, 1994 by members of the Moslem armed forces and locked in the basement of the Museum of Revolution in Jablanica. For some time they were kept there tied with barbed wire and tortured in various ways.

By mid-December 1994, the four prisoners were killed by Adnan Salčin and a Moslem major named Nihad. They used a pickax and a sword as murder weapons. Čolović and Radulović were killed first and Simić and Pudar after that.

Upon the exchange of their bodies in Podveležje, the autopsy report stated the following:

Čolović had a concave fracture of skull bones, fractures of skull base, skull top and facial bones, bullet wounds on both lower legs, fractured bones of both lower legs and four broken ribs.

Radulović had two stab wounds in the chest - one inflicted from below upwards and the other from right to left, as well as a concave fracture of facial bones.

Simić's body was handed over without the head which had been severed by a mechanical tool.

Pudar had a bullet wound on the left side of his neck, a concave fracture of facial bones, cuts on the neck and a fracture of the left elbow bone inflicted earlier.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Džino Seno, warden of the camp established in the Museum of the Revolution in Jablanica,
2. Nihad, deputy warden,
3. Adnan Salčin and other members of the Moslem armed forces.

EVIDENCE: 392/95 and 371/95.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-6/S

II - 106

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Deliberate killing of detainees - POW's

PLACE AND TIME: Visoko, the camp established in the former JNA barracks, August 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Šaćir Burko and Almir Ahmić, the camp guards in Visoko, took the Serb:

1. Rajko Paradžin

out of the prisoners' room and beat him up. Due to the injuries, he died in the prisoners' room.

The two guards also beat up:

2. Rajko Dundžić and his wife Mara,

who had been arrested during the attempted escape from Visoko and then brought to the camp. As the result of injuries, Dundžić died in the prisoners' room after a day or two.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1 Šaćir Burko, born 1956, from Stuparići, the Commune of Visoko, member of the Visoko Territorial Defense,

2. Almir Ahmić, aged about 23, from Goduše, the Commune of Visoko, member of the Visoko Territorial Defense.

EVIDENCE: 112/95-15.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-6/S

II - 107

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Deliberate killing of detainees - POW's

PLACE AND TIME: Visoko, the health centre, end of July 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Vojin Raković, who had been detained in the camp in the barracks in Visoko together with other Serbs from Visoko, was brought to the health centre in Visoko for medical examination of injuries.

In the corridor of the health centre, Mustafa Dedić blocked his way and started to beat him with his pistol butt until he fell on the floor. Raković received such injuries that he had to be carried back to the camp unconscious. He died the same day.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Mustafa Dedić, aged about 50, a driver for the health centre, residing in the suburb Luke C-3, Visoko.

EVIDENCE: 112/95-12.

Inhuman treatment of civilians.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-6/S

III - 083

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman treatment of civilians.

PLACE AND TIME: Okučani, May - June 1995.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: After his release from the camp in Zagreb where he had been incarcerated following his capture, the witness stayed for a while at Okučani.

Members of the Croatian Police would bring him in every day and would ill-treat him in a number of different ways. Like the other Serbs who had remained at Okučani, he, too, was forced to do hard labour for them.

As his freedom of movement was restricted, the witness was forced to spend the rest of the time at home.

For that reason, the witness left Slavonia and is currently living as a refugee.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

Unidentified members of the Croatian police force.

EVIDENCE: 618/95-2.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-6/S

III-084

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhumane treatment of civilians

PLACE AND TIME: The village of Kruščica, near Jajce, April- September 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The hamlet of Brdari near Kruščica, 11 km from Jajce on the way to Travnik was populated with 15 Serb families.

At the beginning of 1992 Croats and Moslems who were in the majority in this village formed the Headquarters of the Croat-Moslem armed forces.

Members of the HQ strictly controlled the movement of Serbs who were ordered to report to the HQ (seated in the elementary school) four times a day. Croat-Moslem armed forces patrols visited the hamlet of Brdari every day and searched houses. They barged into the Serb houses under the pretext that they were looking for arms and then they confiscated money, gold and other valuables. All that frightened Serbs who started evacuating women and children to safer places.

In late August uniformed and armed members of the Moslem armed forces from the surroundings of Prijedor and Kozarac came to the village. They confiscated all automobiles owned by Serbs.

The witness saw when a Serb woman who went to see her cows in the stable was taken into a house by 5 or 6 soldiers where they kept here for over an hour. When she left the house she was bruised and the witness believes that she was raped.

When the witness returned to his house on September 12 a Moslem girl dressed in uniform visited him and asked him where his wife was. When he said that she was visiting their relatives, the girl said that she came to make love with him. Then she unbuttoned her blouse and insisted on making love to him. When he refused, she ordered him to sit on a couch. Then about 10 armed Moslems came in. She told them that the witness refused to make love to her, the leader of the group said " Since your refused to make love to a young woman, I will either circumcise or castrate you like a horse".

Then he ordered the witness to strip naked, and then he pierced his arm with a bayonet and tired to engrave on his left shoulder a crescent with a star. Then he sliced his neck twice and pierced his legs and back. The witness was covered with blood. Then he caught him by his penis and threatened that he would cut it off and made two cuts on it.

That is when an armed Moslem neighbor came in and ordered him to leave the witness alone.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-6/S

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Šekib Matić, Commander of the Moslem-Croat armed forces in the village of Kruščica,
2. Ahmet Smajić.

EVIDENCE: Minutes from the hearing of the witness and medical documentation (J-2) filed with Committee under No. 561/94-7.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-6/S

III-085

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhumane treatment of civilians

PLACE AND TIME: Jajce, May-October 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The killing of seven Serbs, reserve soldiers of the former JNA in a bus near Jajce, frightened Serbs in Jajce so much that many started leaving the town. Moslem-Croat forces blocked the town in late may 1992 and prevented Serbs to leave it.

Serb Houses, flats and garages were systematically searched.

In the second half of June 1992, HVO members took the witness to a prison located in the police building. There were another 12 of 13 Serbs detained in the same prison. On that occasion the witnesses identity card was confiscated but he was not interrogated. He was detained there for 24 hours and then they let him go.

A few days later, however, his flat was searched over again. Allegedly they were looking for arms. He was taken a number of times to the HVO Command building for the so-called "information talks".

In early August, when 3 or 4 HVO members were killed in armed conflicts with the Serb army, including the brother of Ilija Gavrić, he, Ilija Gavić arrested the witness and his father and took them to his home. There they were not interrogated. Instead they were beaten for over 3-4 hours continuously. The skin on the witnesses back was all torn up from the beatings and it took a number of months for the wounds to heal.

Gavrić put a knife under the witness's throat and threatened to slice it. The witness was very frightened since Gavrić was drunk.

After beating them, they let the witness and his father go. However, they phoned him every half hour for three days checking if they were still in their house. They told them not to leave their house under any circumstances .They checked on them for twenty days.

In the first half of September of 1992, all Serbs were collected in trucks and taken to the front line. Soldiers mistreated, beat and insulted them and made them dig trenches while Serb forces opened fire.

HVO members confiscated the witness's car "Zastava 101".

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-6/S

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Ilija Perak, before the war, a restaurant owner,
2. Ilija Gavrić, HVO member from Jajce.

EVIDENCE: Minutes from the hearing of the witness filed with the Committee under No 561/94-12.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-6/S

III-086

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhumane treatment of civilians

PLACE AND TIME: Jajce, May-October 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: In May 1992 a Moslem gave the witness a list of Serbs from Jajce which included his name and explained that the people on the list would be slaughtered. The witnesses name was third on the list. He went to the police and told them of this list but they did nothing about it.

Although many Serbs had left Jajce the witness and his wife stayed believing that the situation would normalize and that there would be no war.

HVO members searched his flat a number of times. In the streets Moslems and Croats provoked him nd insulted him. Some even threatened him with guns and called him a "chetnik spy".

On June 4 a Moslem patrol pointed guns at him and ordered him to lie face down on the ground and stretch out his legs. One of them cursed his mother and beat him with his feet while others kept their automatic riflcs pointed at him.

The witness, a well known teacher from Jajce, explained that that was the most difficult moment in his life.

A friend of his, a Croat saved him. He witnessed this scene from his balcony and shouted at the soldiers to stop it. Then one of the soldiers shot in the direction of this man's balcony.

In August the witness was taken to dig trenches at the first front line in the village of Gornja Vrbica.

He showed to his HVO officer medical documentation proving that he was suffering from a serious heart condition and asked that he be exempt from hard labour. Zjajo, the officer said that his medical certificate was not valid since it was issued by a Serb doctor.

The witness was taken a number of times to the first front lines only 150 meters from the Serb lines where he could have been killed at any time. He was wounded in his chest.

In order to reach their positions they had to cross a mine-field.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-6/S

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Sabahudin Zjajo, aka "Budo", previously employed in "Elektrobosna" in Jajce

EVIDENCE: Testimony given by the witness filed with the Committee under No. 561/94-13/1.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-6/S

III-087

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhumane treatment of civilians

PLACE AND TIME: Jajce, May-August 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: On May 28, 1992, Moslems and Croats introduced a strict regime in Jajce They blocked the town so that Serbs could neither leave nor enter Jajce. Owing to such a blocked 900 or 1000 Serbs stayed in the town.

The Serbs stayed most of the time in their flats and houses. Two HVO soldiers brought the witness to the police station, located in the building of the former Employment centre They told him not to leave his flat and ordered him to report to the police station twice a day, in the morning and in the evening. They searched his flat looking for arms and radio stations.

During his stays in the police station he was most often interrogated by Perak who insulted him and kept saying that as a Serb he had no business in Jajce, that Serbs are savages and that they should move across the river Drina.

In the police station Croat soldiers and policemen provoked and insulted him, and often beat and kick him with their boots.

The local radio and TV stations in Jajce were used for propaganda purposes and to insult Serbs. Reporters of Radio Jajce brought children from the first grade of the elementary school to take part in the shows. They would ask them "Arn't Chetniks savages and barbarians?" and then they would say "Your teacher was a chetnik, and he will never teach you again".

They showed pictures of wounded Serbs on TV.

The witness left Jajce on August 23. He was exchanged as a civilian. Before that they searched his body and his baggage.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Ilija Perak, a Croat from Barevo near Jajce, former restaurant owner.
2. Mladen Bilić, a Croat, professor of physical education in a Secondary technical school at Jajce.
3. Zjajo Hidajet, reporter of Radio Jajce.
4. Meri Hebović, reporter of Radio Jajce.

EVIDENCE: Evidence filed with the Committee under No. 561/94-11.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-6/S

III-088

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhumane treatment of civilians.

PLACE AND TIME: Jajce, May - October 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: When Moslem-Croat forces blocked Jajce in early May 1992 the witness was in his house.

Serbs who remained in Jajce were not allowed to go out from their houses and were constantly controlled by the Moslem-Croat police and army.

In late September a person called Zgonić saw the witness on a street, put an automatic gun against his neck and threatened to kill him.

Then when the witness on 4 October, went to fetch water from a spring he was shot in his head and lost an eye.

In early July HVO members threw the witness out of his home and told him that they will kill him if he ever came back.

After plundering his house, they set it on fire three times, on 13 and 17 August and finally on 2 September when the witness saw Branko Stupar setting the house on fire.

Houses of other Serbs, Peta; Jokić, Mirko Topić, Novak Terzija, Stojanka Šarić and Jovica Miličić were also set on fire.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Muradif Zgonić, who wounded the witness from a sniper.
2. Bruno Kajić, math teacher from Jajce, Chief-of-Staff, HVO,
3. Tihomir Rihner, teacher, elementary school in Jajce,
4. Alojz Jaušer, driver from Jajce,
5. Slavko Jelica called "Švabo", from Jajce, employed at "Elektrobosna",
6. Galib Žužić, called "Gašo" from Jajce, who provoked and threatened the witness,
7. Branko Stupar, called "Patak", who plundered Serb houses and took part in setting them on fire.

EVIDENCE: Minutes from the hearing of the witness filed with the Committee under No. 561/94-8

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-6/S

III-089

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhumane treatment of civilians

PLACE AND TIME: Virovitica, 1991 - 1992

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The witness, a pensioner lived with his family in Virovitica.

The mistreatment of Serbs began in 1991.

The witness's daughter, a grade VIII student was mistreated by children in school. Other children used to write the word "chetnik" on her books. Also, children from her neighborhood yelled at her "Here comes the chetnik".

"Now is time to slaughter Serbs", "Now is the time to kill the chetnik" were the slogans to which the witness was constantly exposed to.

In restaurants, people would tell the witness: "Go away you Serb", or " Come and suck my c...".

He was severely beaten twice by some Croats. The first time a man called Knežević hit him suddenly on his back from behind while the witness was waiting for the lights to change. He fainted.

Another time, when the witness was leaving a restaurant two young men forced him back inside and then a group of them, including Knežević and a man called "Mravac" started beating him. He fainted and when he woke up he was bruised and covered with blood.

The witness stated the names of other beaten Serbs. He also said that Serbs Mićo Petrović and Željko Vujašković are missing.

In late 1992, when he heard a man talking about how he was tired of burying Serbs with bulldozers who had been killed in the villages of Lončarice, Dapčevica and Grubišino Polje, the witness decided to leave Croatia. Now he is living in Serbia as a refugee.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Srećko Knežević, from Virovitica
2. "Mravac"

EVIDENCE: Minutes from the hearing of the witness filed with the Committee under No.698/94

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-6/S

III-090

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhumane treatment of civilians

PLACE AND TIME: Tuzla, 1992-1994

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The witness said:

"... Immediately after the war started Serbs got fired from work.

There is no life for Serbs in Tuzla. You cannot let your children out alone. There is always somebody who will kick, slap them and call your child a 'chetnik'.

Moslem refugees, and there are many in the town, pressured us Serbs to move out. The problem is that we could not leave the town.

Serb men were collectively arrested, dressed in uniforms and taken against their will to battlefields...".

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Selim Bešlagić, Mayor of Tuzla,
2. Mehmed Meša Bajić, Chief of Police station
3. Enver Delibegović, Commander of the Territorial Defense and
4. Faruk Prcić, Leader of the Patriotic League of Tuzla.

EVIDENCE: Minutes from the hearing of the witness before an investigative judge of the Municipal Court in Odžaci filed with the Committee under No. 540/94

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-6/S

III-091

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhumane treatment of civilians

PLACE AND TIME: Livno, 1992-1993

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The heard witness, born in Livno, was arrested in April 1992 and spend three months in a camp located in the garage of the Police station, and then in "Ivan Goran Kovačić" elementary school.

Then until June 1993 he was a member of a "labour unit" composed of Serbs. This "labour unit" performed the most difficult jobs like digging of trenches and canals in the village of Rujane and Čaprazlije located on the first front line. They were under constant control of Croatian and Moslem guards.

In March 1993, Jašarević, a Military Police commander made him run with a Serbian flag in his hands through Livno. Then 30 members of the Military Police beat him, hitting him at least 10 times each.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Amir Jašarević, captain, Commander of the Military Police in Livno

EVIDENCE: Witness 234/95-10

III-092

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhumane treatment of civilians

PLACE AND TIME: The village of Drivuša, Commune of Zenica, June 27, 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The witness was in her house with her in-laws and her two small children. Her husband was in imprisoned in the Correction house in Zenica.

Kapetanović, Kahriman and Jugić barged into her house. The witness woke up and saw them standing in the hall. All three were uniformed. One of them put a knife on her neck and asked her why did she refuse to answer the door. When she said that she did not hear the bell they started cursing her chetnik mother and beating her. They asked for money and gold and threatened to slaughter her.

Then they locked her in-laws in a room and ordered the witness to go with them to the bathroom. Kapetanović followed her, locked the bathroom door and ordered her to take off her night dress and threatened that he would slit her throat. Then he unbuttoned his trousers and told her to perform fellatio. She told him that she had never done that, not even with her husband, he said: "You must have seen in the movies how it is done ". Then he hit her across her face and forced her down on him. After that he made her lie down and asked her if she wanted him to make her a small chetnik, or if she preferred that he came in her mouth. He raped her and made her wipe his penis.

When Kapetanović left the bathroom, Kahriman came in and made her perform fellatio again, then he forced her to anal sex. The witness was in terrible pain and she started screaming which is why he pulled her by her hair and hit her head against the wall.

Then they took their TV set, a video tape recorder, three rings that the witness had on her fingers and earings, they left her flat. While they were in the flat, Šefik Jugić was in front of it guarding the door.

In the morning the witness's father-in-law went to the military police in Zenica. Policemen visited them in their flat and then asked her to come for a hearing to the Military court in Zenica where she was exposed to different forms of mistreatment.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Senad Kapetanović, aka "Senča", from Zenica,
2. Beco Kahriman, from Gornja Zenica,
3. Šefik Jugić, all members of the Moslem armed forces.

EVIDENCE: Documentation filed with the Committee under Nos. 112/95- 2 and 173/95-1

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-6/S

III-093

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhumane treatment of civilians

PLACE AND TIME: The village of Mezgraja, Commune Ugljevik, September 1994

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: On 13 september, at about 5:30 a.m Moslem-Croat armed formations lead by Avdičević and Mašić shelled the village of Mezgraja and the hamlet of Gajići from Teočak. Then they entered the village and killed the following persons:

1. Nedja Gajić, of father Jovan, born in 1926
2. Desanka Gajić, of father Cvijetin, born in 1931
3. Cvijetin Aleksić, of father Jovan, born in 1934

Ružica Stevanović, of father Cvetko, born in 1950 was severely wounded. During the shelling Milica Nešković, born in 1932 was also wounded.

Her house and Gajić's outbuildings were burned down while the houses of Cvijetin Aleksić and Predrag Gajić were damaged with explosives.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Dževad Avdičević, aka "Babak", of father Džemil, born on January 6, 1964 in Teočak-Snijeznica, Commander of the "Hajrudin Mešić" brigade in Teočak.
2. Bahir Mašić, son of Meho, born on September 2, 1964, in Srednja Trnova. Deputy Commander of the "Hajrudin Mešić" brigade in Teočak.

EVIDENCE: Minutes from the discussion with Steva Gajić, Milena Gajić, Vasilija Aleksić and Milica Nešković. Autopsy reports submitted by Dr. Zoran Despotović and hospital discharge report of Milica Nešković, photo-documentation all filed under 174/95-4.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-6/S

III-094

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhumane treatment of civilians

PLACE AND TIME: The village of Trnava, Commune Nova Gradiška, July 1991

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: In mid-July 1991 members of Croatian police attacked the Serb village of Trnava. Then they captured the interviewed witness and took him to the centre of the village to their Command. They ordered him to dig his own grave just across the house in which their Command was based. While he was digging his grave the policemen who were standing nearby him made him dig it as deep as possible, telling him that the smell of his dead body will not be felt if it was buried deep enough. When he was nearly finished with digging, some commanding officer of the Croatian Army came by and ordered him to come out of that hole.

Shots fired from pistols and guns in the direction of his ear caused damage to the witness's left ear hearing.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Members of the Croatian police.

EVIDENCE: Filed under 715/95-3

III-095

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhumane treatment of civilians

PLACE AND TIME: Bjelovar, 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The witness had a flat of 67 m^2 in Bjelovar in Lisinski Street. She was the only Serb living in the building. Once a week different Croats visited her and insisted that she present papers and prove that the flat belonged to her. Then others came and asked for the same papers.

Finally, after running into many difficulties the witness got her citizenship certificate.

When she applied for a passport in 1992, The Ministry of the Interior at Bjelovar rejected her application and told her that all Serbs have to undergo interrogation before their passports are issued. Since she knew that they would mistreat her and that many Serbs had to return their citizenship certificates she left Bjelovar in September 1992 and illegally crossed the Croatian border.

She is now a refugee in Serbia.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

Highest authorities of Bjelovar

EVIDENCE: Minutes from the hearing of the witness filed with the Committee under No. 430/94

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-6/S

III-096

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhumane treatment of civilians

PLACE AND TIME: Mostar, July - August 1992

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The witness, 53 years old woman, worked in a factory. She lived alone in her apartment.

After the outbreak of war members of Paraga's military units searched her flat every day.

All Serbs in her neighborhood were constantly controlled by the members of the "black shirt" units. The witness was forbidden contacts with Serbs, Moslems and Croats alike.

In July 1992, a 4 member patrol came to her place. They started beating her and cursing her "chetnik" mother. They asked about the whereabouts of one of her relatives.

Then they pushed her on a bed. Three men held her by her arms and legs, and then the fourth stripped her clothes off and raped her. Then another men raped her as well and ordered her to take all her valuables and money and come with them.

They took her to a camp located in a former military surgery.

First, the commander of the camp, called Zelenika interrogated her and confiscated her only piece of jewelry, a ring and 20.000 DM. She received no receipt at all. Then she was placed in a solitary where she was mistreated by different persons during the day while at night Zelenika visited her and raped her.

She stayed in the camp for 29 days where she was raped by a number of soldiers, including a person called Mrmo.

At night she could hear screams coming from other cells where other women were raped.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Ivan Zelenika, commander of the camp, located in a former military surgery.
2. Omer Mrmo, guard

EVIDENCE: Minutes from the hearing of the witness filed with the Committee under No. 595/95

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-6/S

III-097

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhumane treatment of civilians

PLACE AND TIME: Zagreb, 1991 - 1992

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: In 1991 Croats started mistreating Serbs. The situation was growing worse from day to day, until it became unbearable. The witness received anonymous phone calls every day, threatening that they would kill him, his wife and their son, telling them that they were chetnik and that they should move to Serbia. Most often, they received threatening phone calls at night.

He received a number of anonymous letters telling him to move out of Croatia.

He was threatened every day, but he did not go to the police because his neighbour who had similar experience was told by the police that there was nothing that they could do and that he should find ways to protect himself.

One day he saw 4 S letters written on his mail box and a message written over the entrance door to his flat saying: "Serbs, get lost or else we will slaughter you. What are you waiting for?".

The witness did not go out much because people would threaten and insult him. One day he entered his apartment building and saw a sign on the wall "No Serbs Allowed".

The situation was getting worse from day to day. What frightened him the most were threats saying that they would kill his child which is why he left Zagreb on July 1, 1992. Now he is a refugee in Novi Sad.

In one of the threatening letters he was told that they would take care of him like they took care of "Miloš from the Customs Administration Office". The witness learned that this man had been killed in his office.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

Authorities in Zagreb

EVIDENCE: Witness 71/95

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-6/S

III-098

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhumane treatment of civilians

PLACE AND TIME: Sarajevo, 1992 - 1994

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: After spending two months in camps for Serbs, first in the premises of the soccer club "Famos", and then in the elementary school "Aleksa Šantić" in Hrasnica, then in the Cultural Center in Hrasnica, the witness was released. However he had to report to the "Green Berets" Military police.

This went on for three months during which time Moslem soldiers searched his flat nine times. Every time they confiscated his belongings and never gave him a receipt. They searched his flat at night when they would beat and threaten him.

In the period from November 1992 to September 1994 the witness was a member of a "labour unit" including 124 Serbs. They were forced by the "Green Berets" to dig trenches at Igman, Stoječevac, Ilidža, Bjelašnica and other places. They wore blue overcoats and caps and Moslems knew that they were Serbs. On their way to work Moslems would approach them, beat them, curse their Serb mothers and call them chetnik. Their guards also severely beat them.

Every day each Serb, member of that unit had to dig a trench 2,5 meters long, 140 cm deep and 60 cm wide.

Moslem and Croat soldiers made them carry their dead and the wounded from the first front line. They were rarely allowed to go home and often were forced to stay for 15 days at the front line and dig trenches.

21 Serbs were killed and 13 wounded from the unit to which the witness belonged. The witness named most of them.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

Members of the "Green Berets"in Sarajevo.

EVIDENCE: Witness 234/95-2

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-6/S

III-099

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhumane treatment of civilians

PLACE AND TIME: Vrana, The Commune of Biograd, October 1991

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: In early October, a group of Croat soldiers surrounded the witness' house where he lived with his wife and their four children. They kept them isolated until his arrest on November 2, 1991.

They mistreated him and his family every day in different ways. During interrogations they slapped the witness across his face in front of his children and his wife.

They spilled wine all over his house which they took from his wine cellar and filled his wine containers with fuel. They killed his livestock, 40 goats, 8 sheep and two donkeys. They slaughtered two of his dogs.

They would take him out of his house and tell his wife and children "let's go kill this man". Then they would beat and slap him for two or three hours and then bring him back home.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Boris Prebeg, from the surroundings of Varaždin, Commander of the HV unit in Vrana.
2. Mladen Golem, from Vrana, member of HV
3. Tomislav Jajčanin, from Vrana
4. Damir Klarić, from Vrana

EVIDENCE: 236/95 - 13

III-100

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhumane treatment of civilians

PLACE AND TIME: Zadar, October 1991.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: On October 7, 1991, at about 2 p.m., the witness was waiting for his wife in front of the Medical Centre of Zadar where she was employed when a group of 15 uniformed members of the Croatian police armed with automatic guns surrounded him shouting, "here is a Chetnik". One of them slapped him across his face, while others pushed him to the ground and made him kiss the Croatian land. Then they took him to the entrance hall of the Medical school and beat him with their feet and their rifle butts. Then they took him to another building where they continued to beat him together with some other policemen.

About half an hour later they took him to the building of the Ministry of the Interior, the court and prison. While he was waiting there he saw a metal cage with three young men in it. ZNG members and policemen asked people passing by to approach the cage and hit the men with their rifles. The three men fainted a number of times, and then the policemen would spill water on them.

After a 20 minute wait in the hall, the witness was taken to a solitary cell, and then to a room where he met three other Serbs from Zadar. He knew all three of them. During his imprisonment the guards beat him in a special room every night.

He lost 16 kilograms while he was in prison for one month.

He stayed in the prison until November 4, 1991 when he was exchanged in Pakovo selo together with other Serb civilians for Croatian soldiers.

This witness used to live in Zadar with his wife and two children. He was employed in the Technical school. After his exchange, his wife got fired from work in the Medical Centre where she had worked for 25 years. She left Zadar together with her children.

Their house was plundered and then burnt to ground.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Ante Ikić, born in Gorica, Biograd Commune, member of the Ministry of Internal Affairs.
2. Dubravko Vitlov, a HDZ active member
3. Drago Krpina, member of HDZ, delegate in the Croatian Parliament.

EVIDENCE: Witness 236/95-9

Inhuman treatment of detainees - POWs.

IV - 171

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman treatment of detainees - POWs.

PLACE AND TIME: Daruvar - Bjelovar, May 1995.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Despite the fact that an agreement had been concluded on the Serbs' surrender, the Croat armed forces persistently shelled the depth of the Serb territory in Western Slavonia from 14.00 to 17.00 hrs. on 4 May and also targeted civilian convoys. After that the Croatian army units started advancing across the Serb territory.

The witness was captured at Kraguj where they took down both his and other people's particulars. All men, regardless of age, were separated from women and children who stayed at Kragulj.

At around 21.00 hrs. they were taken by bus to Daruvar. Around 100 were brought there then.

There were among the captured men even some persons aged over 80 years, as for instance V.V., R.V., R.S. and others.

They were placed in a sports hall "Češki Dom" at Daruvar where Croatian soldiers slapped the detained Serbs on their faces and hit them with their rifles. The witness received a blow to his shoulder with a riflebutt. They separated the weak and the infirm from the younger ones and left them at Daruvar.

At around 2.00 hrs after midnight, those younger men were transported from Daruvar to Bjelovar and placed in a hall at the local sports center.

According to the witness's estimate, there were around 800 detainees at Bjelovar. All of them had surrendered in their civilian clothes even though they had been soldiers. It is only the commander of the brigade, Lieutenant Colonel Stevo Harambašić who had a uniform.

As soon as they arrived they were ordered to strip naked and to give their particulars.

At 6.00 hrs on the following day they called the roll for interrogation. The witness's name was called in the first group, they handcuffed the witness and all others in that group and interrogated them one by one. During this interrogation they were beaten by military policemen. The witness also received blows with a truncheon. After questioning which lasted until 16.00 hrs, they brought them back to the hall.

Other detainees were brought in for questioning in groups as well. The procedure was identical to that followed with the first group.

The witness was ill-treated and battered all six times during his questioning. He was beaten the hardest by a criminal inspector who was in civilian clothes. A large photograph of Ante Pavelić was always on his table. Ustashi symbols shaped as the letter "U" were put up on the wall.

The food rations that they were given twice a day were meagre and of poor quality. They would be given a small sandwich in the morning and at 21.00 hrs in the evening. During the first four days, the witness only ate once, for he had been away for questioning at the time when they distributed food there.

Croatian soldiers would stop them on their way to the toilet and beat them and ill-treat them. For that reason, most of the detainees did not dare go to the toilet at all.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

Members of the Ministry of the Interior of Croatia.

EVIDENCE: 618/95-18.

IV - 172

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman treatment of detainees - POWs.

PLACE AND TIME: Bjelovar, the camp at the sports hall, May 1995.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Having surrendered with a number of others from his unit in the Army of the Republic of Srpska Krajina on 4 May 1995, the witness was taken to the camp at Bjelovar which was located in a sports hall.

While he was giving his particulars, the witness was able to see the lists of detainees and is aware that at one point the last detainee number was 763. However, this figure was not final because new detainees were brought to that camp even after that.

On the second day following his arrest, i.e. on 6 May, the detainees were given uniforms which they had to put on. After that foreign and domestic journalists were brought in and told that the detainees had been arrested as Chetniks. The press proceeded to take pictures of them. Upon their departure, the uniforms were taken away and the detainees given back their clothes.

All the money and valuables that the detainees had had were taken away from them. The witness saw them seize DEM 15,000 from one detainee and DEM 5,000 from another. Neither the money nor any other valuables were ever returned to any of the detainees.

The detainees were taken in groups to the Military Investigation Centre at the Ministry of the Interior building for interrogations. The witness's turn to be interrogated, together with another 12 detainees, came on 13 May. During the interrogation the detainees were kept in the garage of the Military Investigation Centre. Most of the detainees were beaten and ill-treated in the course of their interrogations. A policeman known as "Kiseli" beat the detainees the hardest.

During their stay in the garages, some Croats from Bjelovar came in an organized manner to identify the detainees. Whoever was identified from among the detainees was then singled out, taken out of the garage and subjected to beatings.

The witness also noticed that some detainees were only brought to the sports hall after battery. Thus, M.B. was brought in almost uncoscious after a vicious beating: he had a catheter in his ribs area from which some blood was trickling down as a result of broken ribs and internal injuries.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Darko Pervan, active Croatian Army officer, age 30-35, camp commander,
2. Kozić, head of the Military Police,
3. Neven Olovski, Police Inspector,
4. "Kiseli" and other members of the Croatian Police in Varazdin.

EVIDENCE: 618/95-3.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-6/S

IV - 173

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman treatment of detainees - POWs.

PLACE AND TIME: Bjelovar, the camp at the sports hall, early May 1995.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The witness was captured on 3 May 1995 as a member of the Army of the Republic of Srpska. On the following day he was taken to the camp at the sports hall in Bjelovar.

The witness was brought in for questioning four times in Bjelovar. The investigators - military policemen - subjected him to beatings and torture. They beat him with their truncheons and with sandbags. When he fainted, they poured water on him. When he came round, they continued beating him and interrogating him. They insisted on being told which Serbs had allegedly committed crimes and been in command of the units. As the witness in most cases did not know the answers, he was subjected to even more vicious beating. They broke one of his ribs there. In addition, he also reported pains in the spine and kidney areas.

Other detainees were subjected to the same procedure as well. The witness saw that S.M. had received the worst injuries as he had previously been beaten in prison in Varazdin. A large number of detainees were brought to Bjelovar from Varazdin. All of them were subjected to horrible torture.

A young man from a village near Okučani was brought to the prison in Bjelovar with the others but had been beaten so hard that the witness doubts he survived.

The detainees were beaten in particular when they went to the toilet.

The witness stayed at this prison in Bjelovar 8 days.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Darko Pervan, active Croatian Army officer, camp commander.

EVIDENCE: 618/95-1.

IV - 174

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman treatment of detainees - POWs.

PLACE AND TIME: Bjelovar, the camp at the sports hall, May 1995.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Following the capture at Šeović where, according to the witness' s estimate, around 2,000 Serbs had been captured, the witness was one of a number of people taken first to Pakrac on 4 May and then to Bjelovar.

When the bus they were on reached the sports hall, the detainees were told to get off in fours, taken to the corridor of the hall, ordered to give their particulars and questioned as to where they had been and what they had done since 1991 onwards. Then they were made to take cold showers.

Prior to that, the detainees had been ordered to hand over all the things they had in their pockets as well as their identification documents. The detainees were not returned any of the things that were taken from them there.

The detainees were alloted places in the sports hall and were told to stay put.

On the same day they told them to take off their clothes and put on Croatian uniforms which according to the witness's opinion, were made in America. The uniforms had the emblem of the Croatian Defence Council (HVO) on their sleeves which one of the guards tore off from the witness's uniform. The detainees were ordered to walk around in those uniforms while journalists were filming them. After the press left, the detainees had to take off those uniforms, hand them back and put on their old clothes.

On the same day, 5 May, military policemen trampled on and kicked with their booted feet the witness and T.P. while they were lying on the floor of the sports hall.

The following day, 6 May, the witness was taken to be interrogated to the Secretariat of the Interior building. The detainees were interrogated both by military and by civilian investigators. The witness, who had been brought in for interrogation three times, would invariably start being beaten the moment he got off the vehicle and this would continue in the course of the interrogation as well. The first time, the witness was interrogated by a civilian and the other two times by the Military Police. The witness and others were also beaten by both their investigators and policemen who were in the same room. Mišo Šurkalović took part in that as well.

During the beatings they subjected the witness to, the perpetrators kicked him with their booted feet breaking two of his ribs and causing a swelling in his spine area.

The following were beaten the hardest: D.M., who remained in prison; B.M., whose whereabouts are unknown to the witness; and P.F. and I.B. who remained in prison as well.

The representatives of the International Committee of the Red Cross registered the witness in the sports hall on 6 May.

After he was brought before the investigating judge, the witness was a member of the group which stood in the yard of the investigating prison and which was ordered at around 17.00 hrs to go up to the wall, form a line facing that wall, touch the wall with their foreheads and toes and put their hands behind their backs 5 centimetres above their waist. They stood in that posture until 23.00 hrs, i.e. six hours which is why they were all completely exhausted.

The witness did not receive any decision either from the judge or from the police following his interrogation.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Mića Končar, one of the high-ranking officials at the Pakrac Ministry of the Interior,
2. Mišo Šurkalović, from Lipik, who wore a military uniform,
3. Darko Pervan, an active HV officer, camp commander

EVIDENCE: 654/95-8.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-6/S

IV - 175

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman treatment of detainees - POWs.

PLACE AND TIME: Bjelovar, the camp at the sports hall and investigating prison, May 1995.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The witness surrendered to the Croatian Army at Šeovica on 4 May 1995. Together with a group of around 750 captured soldiers of the Army of the Republic of Srpska Krajina he was transferred to the camp at the sports hall in Bjelovar. With him were also transferred a number of male civilians age over 60.

While they were at this hall, Croat soldiers came to ill-treat them and beat them at night.

A big photo of Ante Pavelić, Croatian leader during the Second World War, was put up at the entrance to the hall and was removed during occasional visits of foreign delegations. The detainees in that hall were also visited by Mate Granić, the Foreign Minister of Croatia, who came with some diplomats and persuaded them to stay in Croatia by promising them different benefits. Prior to the Minister's arrival, the detainees had been given uniforms with the breast chequered emblem and ordered to put them on. The event was even filmed by a television crew.

They called the roll of detainees to be taken for interrogations to the HVO barracks every day. While waiting, the detainees were placed in garages. They were forced to sing Ustashi songs in those garages, and the guards hit them with their truncheons and kicked them with their feet. They forced the detainees to slap each other on the face. The detainees were taken for questioning to the second floor of that barracks.

The detainees would stay between 8 and 10 hours in the barracks. Most of them were interrogated more than once. The witness was interrogated twice and then taken back to the sports hall.

From the sports hall the witness was taken to an investigating prison where he was forced to fill in a questionnaire and reply among other to the question: "Do you love Croatia?" The detainees at this prison were taken to see the judge one by one. However, the witness did not receive any decision on his detention nor on the conduct of an investigation.

A group of detainees from Varazdin was brought to the camp at the sports hall in Bjelovar as well. Most of them had been beaten and had visible bodily injuries - broken arms, legs, head injuries - and one of the detainees was brought in a blanket.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

Darko Pervan, active HV officer, camp commander.

EVIDENCE: 628/95-4.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-6/S

IV - 176

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman treatment of detainees - POWs.

PLACE AND TIME: Bjelovar, the camp at a school, May 1995.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: After having spent some time in prison in Nova Gradiška the witness was released. However, after he returned to Okučani he was arrested and incarcerated at the camp at a school in Bjelovar. Detainees were placed in classrooms and in a sports hall.

The witness was brought in for questioning three times. He was ill-treated and beaten on those occasions. They hit him with their truncheons and kicked him with their feet. They ordered him to go to the wall, raise himself on his toes, placed nails under his heels with their points up. He had to stand like that for 45 minutes and was not allowed to lean against the wall. Due to the unbearable position he was in, occasionally he had to lower his heels against the nails and this caused him excruciating pain.

The detainees were beaten particularly hard when they went to the toilet. They forced the detainees to lick off the tiles in the toilet. They also beat the detainees in the classrooms where they were being held. Soldiers would occasionally enter those classrooms to beat them all one by one. Thus, they broke one of the legs and both arms of a K. from Podravska Slatina.

M.D. was brought from the Varazdin prison after severe beatings: his belly was badly swollen and bruised all over. They continued beating him in Bjelovar as well.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

Darko Pervan, active HV officer, camp commander and the camp personnel.

VIDENCE: 618/95-2.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-6/S

IV - 177

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman treatment of detainees - POWs.

PLACE AND TIME: Varazdin, the carnp at the sports hall, May 1995.

RIEF DESCRIPTION: After the capture, the witness was brought to the camp at the sports hall in Varazdin. According to his estimate, there were over 600 detainees in that hall.

When they arrived the detainees were forced to take showers and in the course of that they were punched and kicked by some policemen.

The detainees had to sit on the floor in the hall with their hands behind their backs and with their heads lowered toward their knees.

On the same day the perpetrators started taking the detainees out for questioning which took place in the locker rooms. A number of detainees were taken to town to be interrogated there. The detainees were beaten and molested on that occasion as well. Many of them received injuries, as for example M.V., B.S., M.S. and L.G. who did not return from one of such interrogation sessions. The witness does not know what has befallen him.

They beat the detainees even when they went out to the toilet. For that reason, they avoided going to the toilet and thus some of them did not relieve themselves for as many as 5 days.

The detainees were maltreated at the hall, there were repeated roll-calls, the detainees were forced to sing Ustashi songs. The witness states that throughout his stay in this hall he could not fall asleep.

Before any foreign delegation would come on a visit, the perpetrators would distribute cigarettes, tea and water to the detainees and after the departure of such visitors they would take all those items away.

The witness was taken for interrogation to the town and, if he remembers correctly, this took place at the Secretariat of the Interior building; he had to fill in a questionnaire and reply to questions such as which units he had been a member of from 1991 - 1995, what kind of weapons they had, from whom they had obtained them, who had been in command of such units, etc.

They transferred the witness from this camp to Gavrinci, where, through the mediation of the UNHCR he managed to cross over to the territory of the Republic of Srpska.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

Members of the Ministry of the Interior of Croatia.

EVIDENCE: 628/95-5.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-6/S

IV - 178

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman treatment of detainees - POWs.

PLACE AND TIME: Pakrac, early May 1995.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The witness and a group of arrested men were taken to Pakrac and placed in the police building where he was interrogated straight away. While interrogating him, the perpetrators were kicking and punching the witness so viciously that he fainted as a result. When he came to he established that he was in a cell. Policemen beat him some more in that cell: they would enter the cell one by one and beat him without any reason and as much as they pleased.

The following day, 3 May, they took the witness to a secondary school where the Military Police had its headquarters. They interrogated the witness there as well. During interrogation, the witness was kicked and punched. He found detainee S. there who had been beaten as well.

After the interrogation, they brought the witness and S. into the schoolyard and took it out on them in a number of different ways: they forced them to pluck up grass in the yard, trampled upon them, forced them to collect cigarette butts, to jump around and to catch flies and to say aloud "I am catching a fly.", etc.

During the witness's stay in Pakrac the police brought a TV crew to shoot his hearing and the witness had to give the answers that the policemen had told him before. He was also made to light a cigarette in front of the cameras, which was meant to show that he was receiving a fair treatment there. His hearing was later broadcast by Croatian television.

Twenty detainees from the vicinity of Pakrac were brought to this school and subjected to beatings by the guards which lasted all night long.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Milan Končar, commander in the Croatian Army (HV)
2. Nikola Ivkanec, police commander.

EVIDENCE: 654/95-7.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-6/S

IV - 179

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman treatment of detainees - POWs.

PLACE AND TIME: Slavonska Pozega, the camp in the women's prison, early May 1995.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The arrested Serb soldiers, who were brought to this camp, were battered and molested. They were beaten particularly hard on their return from interrogation, in the corridor, so that they entered their cells beaten up all over. Guards even entered the cells which were separated by steel bars and beat them. This was a daily routine.

The perpetrators did not let detainees sleep at night but would order them to do press-ups endlessly, sing Ustashi songs, etc.

Together with 26 other detainees, the witness was transferred to the Military Prison Remetinac in Zagreb as a remand prisoner where they continued their interrogation.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR

Members of the Interior Ministry of Croatia.

EVIDENCE: 654/95-7.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-6/S

IV - 180

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman treatment of detainees - POWs.

PLACE AND TIME: Nova Gradiška, the camp at the sports hall, 2 - 9 May 1995.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: On 2 May Croatian soldiers took all the Serbs they could find in Okučani by bus to Nova Gradiška. They placed them in the local Sports Hall. There were many men and women in that hall and even a large number of infants.

The woman witness cannot assess how many Serbs there were in that hall, but says that the hall was overcrowded.

On that day the detainees were not given anything to eat.

The detainees were taken out for questioning both in the mornings and in the evenings every day.

The woman witness was not beaten but she saw her female acquaintances come back from interrogation sessions with injuries. She gave names of four such women.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

Members of the Interior Ministry of Croatia and of the Croatian Army.

EVIDENCE: 618/95-6.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-6/S

IV - 181

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhuman treatment of detainees - POWs.

PLACE AND TIME: Varazdin, the camp in the sports hall, May 1995.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: At around 15.00 hrs on 2 May 1995 the witness was captured at Garišnica. He was near the police station when three military transporters with UNPROFOR markings appeared. He and the others there did not react, assuming that the transporters were carrying UNPROFOR personnel. Then members of the Croatian armed forces jumped out of the transporters ready to fire. They were joined by approximately another 1,000 Croatian police and armed troops. According to the witness's estimate, around 6,000 people were captured on that occasion.

The arrested men were taken to the camps at Varazdin, Bjelovar, Daruvar, Slavonska Pozega, Kutina and Zagreb.

At around 04.30 hrs on 3 May the witness was taken along with 600 more detainees to Varazdin where he was placed in the camp at the sports hall.

The witness stated: "... When we came to this hall, we were ordered to sit down on the floor, put our hands behind our back, and lower our heads toward our knees. They kept us in that position until 9.00 hrs when they took us to have a cold shower.

Whenever the guards in the hall would notice anyone raising their head while we were sitting in that position, they would take them to the toilet for a beating. I was taken to that toilet for a beating several times.

The interrogation took place in the corridor and when the investigators assessed that somebody from our group was giving false information they would take them to the toilet and beat them. Such interrogations were conducted several times a day with each one of us in turn and I was interrogated in this manner in that corridor three times. Initial interrogations were conducted in the corridor and the rest in the rooms upstairs. I was subjected to beatings during my interrogation; they kicked me with their booted feet, inflicted grave injuries in the rib area and also knocked out my front upper teeth.

After 5 May, following their interrogation, certain detainees were transferred to the prisons in Bjelovar and in Zagreb respectively. As far as I know, the detainees who were taken to Zagreb have not been released and, apart from that, no information is available on their whereabouts.

It was only on 20 May 1995 that the representatives of the International Committee of the Red Cross visited us, registered us and gave us ICRC identification cards.

Prior to that visit, some detainees had been moved out of the camp to another camp and they were not registered with the representatives of the ICRC.

When I was taken out of Varazdin, around 200 detainees remained in that camp.

In Varazdin I saw men with broken arms and legs,grave head injuries and injuries to other body parts, as for example L.M. on whose whereabouts I have no information..."

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

Members of the Interior Ministry of Croatia and of the Croatian Army.

EVIDENCE: 628/95-8.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-6/S

IV-182

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhumane treatment of detainees - POWs

PLACE AND TIME: Orašje, the camp at the Secondary School Centre, October - November 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: During her stay in this camp the woman witness was subjected to daily beatings together with other incarcerated Serbs. They beat her with nightsticks on her legs and hands. They also tied her leg and hand and suspended her. They pounded her with fists all over her body and knocked out 7 teeth in her lower jaw. They placed a pistol barrel into her mouth and even a bomb as well.

Croatian soldiers urinated in her mouth and forced her to swallow their urine.

The witness and others were made to lie on bare floor, without any cover or rugs.

The woman witness was not raped in this camp but was forced to engage in unnatural sexual intercourse so that she had to satisfy Croatian soldiers by letting them place their penis in her mouth.

INDICATION CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Pero Vicentić, a.k.a. "Pera Konj" (Pera the Horse), commander of the Military Police of the HVO Orašje Brigade
2. Damir Kljaić, "Darna".

EVIDENCE: 584/94-17.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-6/S

IV-183

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhumane treatment of detainees - POWs

PLACE AND TIME: Odžak, the camp at the factory "Stolit", May - June 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: After he was brought by car to this camp the witness felt very bad having been beaten up previously. When he asked for medical assistance, they told him that the Serbs were not given such assistance and that he would die there.

After that, a man called Tomić came accompanied by six more HVO soldiers, called the witness and cursed his Serb mother. He said that the witness should tell the truth or else he would be beaten up. As the witness had known Tomić even before, he thought that Tomić would protect him, so he told Tomić that he had nothing to talk about; Tomić then ordered the soldiers to start beating the witness. They battered him with their feet and fists on different body parts until he fainted. After that Tomić ordered the guardsmen to take out the witness, saying the witness was the worst Chetnik who had slaughtered Croatian and Moslem women and children, even though that was untrue. He said that he would be back in 15 days to see what they had done to him.

When Tomić reappeared after 15 days, he ordered the soldiers once again to beat the witness, so that they battered the witness until he fainted.

The witness spent 40 days at this camp and throughout that time Croatian soldiers would take him out to be beaten three times every day. They kicked and pounded him, hit him with handles, rifle butts, sticks and various other objects.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Pero Tomić, from Slavonski Brod.

EVIDENCE: 584/94-26.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-6/S

IV-184

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhumane treatment of detainees - POWs

PLACE AND TIME: Osijek, June 1992

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The witness was arrested at Donji Miholjac and taken to the Red Barracks in Osijek, where he was incarcerated for a period of one month.

When they arrested him they took away DEM 1,000, a gold chain and a wristwatch and never returned them to him.

The witness was interrogated every day and beaten with sticks all over his body. They demanded from him to admit that he was a Chetnik.

Unable to endure it all, he attempted to hang himself but did not succeed because the rope broke off.

After the witness came out of this camp, he was treated for mental derangement at the Mental Health Institute in Belgrade.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Branimir Glavaš.

EVIDENCE: Witness No. 584/94-25.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-6/S

IV-185

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhumane treatment of detainees - POWs

PLACE AND TIME: Slavonski Brod, the camp at the bowling alley in the restaurant "At Bardak's", in June 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: This camp housed some Serbs from Croatia, whom the witness did not know, but he saw that they were swollen and blood-stained upon their return from interrogation.

One night came a man called Cindrić, wearing a HVO police officer uniform, and took the witness to a room in which there was a table on which there was a great deal of food and drink and told him: "You will do whatever you are shown to do from the opposite side", and then they turned on two cameras to film it.

The witness stated that he saw for the first time how bad he looked: he had a very long beard and long hair, for they would not permit him to shave in the camps at which he had stayed earlier on. They made him put on a furcoat, put a big furcap with a cockade on his head, and woollen socks and Serb peasant shoes on his feet, and then played some Serb music. Then Cindrić showed him that he should stand up and dance, and the witness had to do it and when he showed him how to drink from a bottle filled with water he did that too.

Soon after that a woman came, her name was probably Nada Alisa from Zagreb television and gave him the text of a statement which he was to make saying he was a Chetnik Duke, that he had raped Croatian and Moslem girls under 13 years of age, and that he had cut off their breasts and slit the throats of Croatian and Moslem children.

The witness stated that he could not do that and then Cindrić proceeded to hit him with a heavy object on his head.

They continued torturing him even after that: they tied up his feet and made him hang upside down. The witness does not know how long he was suspended like that for he fainted.

The following day, he was given electric shocks; they would pour water on his chest and applied on it certain objects similar to brushes which were connected with an electrode and thus caused terrible pain and nose and mouth bleeding.

They tied up his sex organ with a cord and while he was standing with his hands up they kept beating him until he fainted. Before that they threatened to cut off his penis if he fell or that he would cut it off himself if he fell down.

The witness at the bowling-alley camp was in a cellar room and slept on bare concrete without any cover or rugs.

One day the witness and a group of arrested Serbs were taken to another room. They ordered the witness to open his mouth, took his tongue out and dried it with a cloth and placed burning cigarettes on it, threatening to liquidate him if he reported on any of those things. They did the same to the other men in that group.

The witness and others in the same group were taken to another room where they made them sit at a table laden with food and drink and then brought in the representatives of an international organization. The witness was unable to eat anything due to his tongue wounds and Cindrić explained to the representatives that the witness was a notorious Chetnik and that he even refused to eat the food on that table.

The witness was taken out of this camp four times in order to be exchanged at Gradiška, but was not exchanged after all.

One evening, several days before the exchange, they took the incarcerated Serbs to a room where some Croatian soldiers were eating and drinking and having fun while someone was playing the accordion. They ordered the witness and a group of Serbs which they had brought in to strip naked and stand face to face and then they had to take each other's sex organ into their mouths.

The witness stated that the same order was given to a father and his son, whose names he gave, so that they had to satisfy each other in an unnatural way.

At the time of his arrest, the witness weighed 100 kgs and only 61 kgs when he was exchanged.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Cindrić, a.k.a. "Cindra" and other members of the HVO police force.

EVIDENCE: Testimony by witnesses and medical documentation (D-6) filed with the Committee under No. 584/94-18.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-6/S

IV-186

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhumane treatment of detainees - POWs

PLACE AND TIME: Brod (Bosanski Brod), the camp at the city stadium, July 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: One evening Kljajić entered the room where the witness was put up and kicked the witness, cursed his Chetnik mother and then said: "Now I'll cut your throat."

He ordered the witness to strip naked up to his waist and to lie on his stomach and when the witness was already convinced that he would slit his throat, Kljajić inscribed with the blade of his knife a cross and four letters S on the witness' back.

When Kljajić cursed the witness' mother again, the witness spoke back for, as he explains, he was convinced that Kljajić would kill him and this was precisely what the witness wanted in view of daily beatings and ill-treatment that he was subjected to for if that happened it would bring all his suffering to an end.

Kljajić went away leaving him alone for a while and when he returned after some time he had a big pistol in his hand and said that he would use it to put the witness to death.

However, Kljajić only beat up the witness instead.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Blažan Kljajić, HVO member.

EVIDENCE: 584/94-28.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-6/S

IV-187

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhumane treatment of detainees - POWs

PLACE AND TIME: Brod (Bosanski Brod), the prison in the Municipality Hall, from 30 March to 3 April 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The witness, age 45, was arrested by HVO members and the "Green Berets" at his apartment and taken to the Brod Municipality Hall where they locked him up in room No. 31.

When they arrested the witness, they took away a new passenger vehicle "Lada" the keys of his house and his savings amounting to DM 3,000.

After he was taken to the Municipality Hall, he was interrogated. They asked him about the whereabouts of the Serb army and how many troops it had and refused to take into consideration his explanations that he did not have any such information. This is why Josip put out his cigarette against the witness' upper right and left palm as evidenced by the still visible scars. He then placed his burning cigarette against the witness' right temple and inscribed the Ustasha symbol "U" on the witness' forehead. The others kicked the witness and hit him with their fists and with parts of a broken chair. As a result, the witness was covered in blood and fainted several times.

Such torture would be repeated every six hours when they would come to his room and beat him viciously. Oldobašić made him take off all his clothes, and proceeded to beat him with the spit used for lamb barbecues. Omerović took the witness' head and hit it against a steel strongbox which was in that very same room until the witness fainted.

Josip cut off the witness' moustache with a knife and made him eat them up.

Such "treatment" lasted four days and four nights and was repeated every six hours

The witness sustained a right-shin fracture, right and left rib fractures and a spinal cord injury.

On 3 April HVO members took him to the Sarajevska Str. near the foodball stadium and made him climb the terrace on the first floor of a partly demolished house owned by Gligor Benak and to call out to the Serb army which was in the vicinity and ask them not to shoot.

The witness called the Serb army twice but there was no response. When he sought to call them the third time, Croatian soldiers fired a burst in his direction, and shot him in his left leg loin area. The witness then jumped from the terrace and managed to run over to the Serb-held territory.

After this, the witness was taken to hospital in Doboj to receive prolonged medical treatment.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Anto Štuc, a.k.a. "Britva" (Blade), from quarter Tulek in Brod,
2. Nedžad Omerović, member of the "Green Berets";
3. Blažan Kljajić, member of HVO;
4. Dedo Oldobašić, member of HVO;
5. Josiš, member of HVO;
6. Dedo Oldobašić, a.k.a. "Kvaka", worked at the stockings factory in Brod before the war.

EVIDENCE: 584/94-29.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-6/S

IV-188

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhumane treatment of detainees - POWs

PLACE AND TIME: Slavonski Brod, the camp at the bowling alley in the restaurant "At Bardak's", in June 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Having been arrested, the woman witness, age 65 then, was put up in a room with 4 elderly and 3 younger women.

As soon as they arrived in the room, a Croatian soldier entered the room and took out the three younger women. When they returned they said they had been raped.

A Croatian soldier demanded from the woman from the village Polje, whose identity is known to the Committee, to take off her clothes in the presence of the witness. When the woman replied that she was having her period, the soldier forced her to satisfy him by placing his penis into her mouth, all in the presence of this witness.

During her stay at this camp, the detainees were given food every second or third day and it consisted of a small slice of bread and some broth. Croatian soldiers used to say: "You are old, you do not even need any food at all."

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Lukica Jocić, camp warden.

EVIDENCE: Testimony filed with the Committee under No. 584/94-30.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-6/S

IV-189

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhumane treatment of detainees - POWs

PLACE AND TIME: Brod (Bosanski Brod), the camp at the city stadium, from 7 July to 19 August 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The woman witness, age over 50, was arrested in Brod together with her husband and they were both taken to the camp at the stadium where they were separated. They locked the woman witness into a room where there were 12 more women and took her husband to a men's room.

The witness gave names of 9 women with whom she was at the same room where they slept on 5 or 6 beds. Croatian soldiers would come to this room and order the women to take off their clothes and then raped them all. They would do it in the presence of other women and would first of all batter them and threaten to kill them all if they resisted them.

They would occasionally take them to other rooms where Croatian soldiers slept and raped them there as well.

The younger women were taken to the first combat line and on their return the women said that they had been raped by 6 to 10 soldiers each there. According to this woman witness' words, those women were an awful sight because apart from having been raped they had been battered as well.

The woman witness stated that she could not give an accurate number of Croatian soldiers who had raped her, but that there had in any case been very many of them indeed. She would be taken to a room where even as many as 10 soldiers were waiting; the first five would rape her and the others would place their male sex organs into her mouth and thus satisfy their lust. In addition, they placed a pistol barrel into her vagina. They gave free rein to their desires in other ways as well and kept cursing her mother and calling her a Chetnik.

At night one could hear screams and moans from the men's department as well as shots. The woman witness saw them take out men stark naked and beat them until they fainted.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Anto Štuc, a.k.a. "Britva" (Blade) from Derventa;
2. Drago Lepan, and other soldiers.

EVIDENCE: Testimony filed with the Committee under No. 584/94-31.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-6/S

IV-190

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhumane treatment of detainees - POWs

PLACE AND TIME: Brod (Bosanski Brod), the camp at the city stadium, September 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The woman witness, age 38, was asrrested in Brod with her husband and taken to the camp at the city stadium in Brod.

They locked her up in a women's room with another 6 women.

As soon as the witness was put up in this room, Croatian soldiers entered the room ro rape the witness and other women in that room. They all wore HVO uniforms. Before they did it, they most often threatened the women by saying they would kill them or cut their throats and pounded them with their fists on different body parts.

In addition, the woman witness was taken to the front line where she was raped by Moslem and Croatian soldiers deployed along the line. They would then take the women back to the camp. She was taken to the frontline by Blažević.

The woman witness recalls that she was raped by 10 Croatian soldiers one evening.

In addition, she was forced to engage in unnatural sexual intercourse by letting them place their penises in her mouth.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Lukica Jozić, from Korać near Brod, warden of the stadium camp;
2. Ivica Glavić, from Sijekovac near Brod;
3. Taib Slabić, Moslem from Bord;
4. Drago Čabraić, from Novo Selo;
5. Ivica Blažević, a.k.a. "Čedo", from Novo Selo near Bosanski Brod;
6. Kadrija Mlivić, a Moslem from Sijekovac;
7. Jurica, a.k.a. "Magaš", near Brod;
8. Drago Lepan, from Brod;
9. Tadija Lepan, from Brod;
10. Adam Antolović, all of whom raped the witness.

EVIDENCE: Testimony filed with the Committee under No. 584/94-32.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-6/S

IV-191

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhumane treatment of detainees - POWs

PLACE AND TIME: Brod, (Bosanski Brod), the camp at the Secondary School Centre, end of September 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: During the witness' stay at this camp, two Serb detainees managed to escape. After this happened, the Croatian soldiers ordered all men to strip stark naked and hit them with their feet, with their fists and sticks, until most of the detinees fainted.

They tied them up with a cord by the feet and thus suspended them. They spent several hours, and some of them even the whole night, hanging upside down.

They kept hitting the detainees with whatever they could get hold of.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Lukica Jozić, the camp warden.

EVIDENCE: Testimony filed with the Committee under No. 584/94-32.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-6/S

IV-192

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhumane treatment of detainees - POWs

PLACE AND TIME: Brod (Bosanski Brod), the camp at the city stadium, end of June - end of August 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The woman witness, who was aged 64 at the time of her arrest, was brought from Brod where she had been living with her family, i.e. with two adult sons and a daughter.

She was put up in a room where she found a dozen other women. They took her immediately to a cellar where a Croatian soldier, having inquired about her sons, ordered her to take off her glasses and started hitting her on the head. His blows damaged her hearing. The soldier went on hitting her until she fainted. After that she was returned to the common room.

Croatian soldiers committed rape against all the women detained in the room where the woman witness was put up. They would often barge in at night, order the women to take off their clothes and rape them. As she was older than the others, they forced her to satisfy them by letting them place their male sex organs into her mouth.

Rapes were committed in the presence of all of those women and sometimes they would also take several women out of that room and rape them outside. Upon their return, the women said that they were raped by 7 Croatian soldiers each.

The incarcerated women were humiliated and ill-treated on a daily basis. In addition, they beat them, cursed their Serb and Chetnik mothers and kept telling them that they would send them down the Sava River to Belgrade. They also threatened to kill them and told them that they cannot stay alive in the Croatian state even though Bosanski Brod has never formed part of the Croatian state.

During the visits by the International Red Cross delegations, the women from this room were hidden and taken to the kayak club in Bosanski Brod saying that their rooms had to be disinfected.

As a result of poor food rations at the camp, the witness lost 20 kgs.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Indira Vrbanjac, the warden of the women's wing of the camp at the city stadium in Brod who was present during the rapes or brought Croatian soldiers who proceeded to rape women in her presence.

EVIDENCE: 84/94-33.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-6/S

IV-193

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhumane treatment of detainees - POWs

PLACE AND TIME: Brod (Bosanski Brod), the camp at the "Beograd" Department Store warehouse, early July 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: At around 13.00 hrs on 5 July the witness and four other Serb detainees at this camp were ordered to get out into the yard.

They were called out by Hamzić. When the witness got out, they started beating him with their feet and their fists, as well as with baseball bats all over their bodies.

As a result of those blows, the witness fainted and when he came round and wanted to get back on his feet again, Miloš kicked him in the left knee area and thus broke his left knee joint.

After he received those blows the witness could not move so that they put him in the boot of a vehicle and drove him somewhere threatening to kill him along the way.

The witness did not know that an exchange would be arranged.

They took him for an exchange to Dragalić near Gradiška.

After the exchange, the wintess was taken to hospital at Prnjavor where he was extended first aid, and then to hospital in Banja Luka where he was admitted to the Orthopedic Ward and kept from 5 to 23 July 1992. After that he was treated until December 1992 and had several leg and head area surgeries.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Nihad Hamzić, a.k.a. "Fric", from Derventa;
2. Jozo Brico;
3. Marko Miloš.

EVIDENCE: Testimony and medical documents filed with the Committee under No. 412/94.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-6/S

IV-194

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhumane treatment of detainees - POWs

PLACE AND TIME: Osijek, second half of January 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Having been captured as a JNA member, the witness was incarcerated in the Secretariat of the Interior Affairs building in Osijek.

They took the captured witness and other Serb soldiers out of jail and walked them around Osijek. They kept kicking them and hitting them with their riflebutts. When they approached some civilians in a bread queue, they would push the detainees toward the civilians and encourage the civilians to hit them and kick them.

As they were walking them around the town, they forced them to shout at the top of their voice that they had been in the first combat lines of the Chetnik army, that they had killed innocent people, raped children and burnt down houses.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Filipović, member of the Interior Ministry in Osijek et al.

EVIDENCE: Testimony and other evidence filed with the Committee under No. 622/94.

IV-195

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhumane treatment of detainees - POWs

PLACE AND TIME: The camp Čelebići near Konjic, end of May 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Having surrendered at Donje Selo near Konjic, the witness was taken to the camp at Čelebići on 25 May 1992. Immediately upon his arrival, the guardsman who had taken his particulars and those of another four detainees, lined them up against the wall and ordered them to turn their faces to the wall and to stand still with their hands raised above their heads. They spent as many as 6 hours in that position.

The following day the witness was taken to "Bata" Alikadić, who asked him who had killed his two soldiers at Donje Selo, but since he did not know the answer, Bata grabbed a bottle and hit the witness on the head with it. He then pushed his pistol barrel into the witness' eye and told him that he would kill him and throw his body to the dogs to tear it apart.

He then asked the witness who had killed the Moslem soldiers, and dissatisfied with the answer, he took another beer bottle and hit the witness on the head.

He proceeded to smash 20 more beer bottles against the witness' head.

He then ordered the witness to kneel down before him and kicked the witness in his head 25 - 30 times.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. "Bato" Alikadić, father's name: Himza;
2. Zdravko Mucić, a.k.a. "Pavao", camp warden at Čelebići.

EVIDENCE: Testimony filed with the Committee under No. 354/95.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-6/S

IV-196

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhumane treatment of detainees - PoWs

PLACE AND TIME: Vitez, 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The Serbs were a minority at Vitez.

Even before the war broke out the Croats and Moslems had organized rallies in Vitez and said that the Croats in Croatia are threatened by the Serbs, that the Serbs are the worst villains, that they should be killed off and expelled. Their rallies were also attended by the people whom they had brought from Herzegovina and from other parts and they demanded that arms be distributed to them and that Serbs be killed. They made dummies and inscribed the names of Slobodan Milošević, Ratko Mladić and Radovan Karadžić on them, set the dummies on fire at the centre of Vitez in front of the Post Office building for everybody to see.

Croat and Moslem soldiers started barging into Serb houses and apartments, conducted searches and took away whatever caught their fancy. In the process they would beat up all the present Serbs and forbid them to move around the town saying that in case they see someone in the street they must not talk to each other at all.

They also barged into Serb-owned cafes and took away whatever caught their fancy and then proceeded to close them down.

In April 1992 persecutions of the Serbs began in Vitez. They started arresting respectable Serbs and took them nobody knows where. Many went missing and no information is available as to what has happened to them.

On 9 June Vlado Ramljak and three more Croats clad in black uniforms with a big letter "U" on their caps, identical to those worn by the Ustashis who committed genocide against the Serbs in the territory of the Independent State of Croatia (NDH) during the Second World War, burst into the witness's apartment without ringing the bell or knocking at the door, and immediately handcuffed the witness, searched his apartment, blindfolded him with a cloth and took him into their vehicle.

They drove him to the cellar of a house in the Kruščica community where they kept him locked up for 9 days.

They kept beating the witness on his stomach, his chest and his head. They knocked out 10 of his teeth and broke 5-6 ribs on both his left- and righ-hand side.

During that time they did not give the witness any food, nor any water. They kept cursing his Serb and Chetnik mother, repeatedly told him that he would be killed and that life was over for him. His hands remained tightly cuffed and the cuffs tore off his skin so that his bones were visible.

While they were beating him, they played for him the pre-recorded tape of his wife and child screaming and their conversation and on that basis he was led to believe that they had been tortured.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Ivica Šatnić, graduate engineer;
2. Anto Valenta, graduate engineer;
3. Pero Skopljak, former Croat priest, all three - HDZ activists in Vitez;
4. Marinko Marelja;
5. Darko Kraljević;
6. Ljuban Delić;
7. Ivo Garić;
8. Nikola Korovija;
9. Vlada Ramljak, former police officer from the village Gornja Večerinka near Vitez.

EVIDENCE: Witness hearing record 234/95-20.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-6/S

IV-197

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhumane treatment of detainees - PoWs

PLACE AND TIME: The camp in the Tisovac Hotel compound near Busovača, June-July 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: This hotel compound housed the chief staff of the Ustasha Command and a camp for the Serbs in several small rooms.

The incarcerated Serbs were viciously molested and battered. They had to respond to the hail "For the homeland" by saying "Ready".

The interrogated witness was not ill-treated because as a result of previous torture his health had deteriorated and he was unable to move.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

Policeman "Zoka".

EVIDENCE: Witness hearing record 234/95-20.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-6/S

IV-198

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhumane treatment of detainees - PoWs

PLACE AND TIME: Jajce, the camp in the Secretariat of the Interior building, from July to September 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: After they arrested the witness they put him in solitary confinement. The cell had a concrete floor and there was no furniture in it.

While the witness was in that cell, the guards beat him several times every night.

They threatened to bring "Filka", a specialist in cases such as his, and one night she came, ordered him to stand up against the wooden door of the cell and started hurling at him - like they do at a circus - automatic-rifle bayonettes which stuck around his body.

She then proceeded to tear his shirt and put out cigarettes against his body leaving around 10 blisters.

She cut him across the nose with a bayonette.

"Filka" came about 10 more times to beat the witness.

After the witness was transferred to a collective room, 4 or 5 drunken HVO soldiers burst into it one night. They had just come from the frontline and started beating them all. The soldiers had camouflage paint all over their faces. All the detained Serbs were covered in blood. They made them lick off their blood from the concrete floor, refusing to allow them to raise their heads. When at one point the witness raised his head, he received a blow on his right arm and a triple bone fracture.

They also took individual detainees to the corridor to beat them some more.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Enes, HOS commander from Zavidovići, age around 30, cca 180 cm high;
2. "Filka", age 23 or 25, 165 cm high, strong build, plump;
3. Šimun Saraf.

EVIDENCE: Witness hearing record 561/94-3, also confirmed in the record No. 561/94-5, as well as the findings of the Expert witness commission which examined the witness and found that he had received a right shoulder bone fracture, resulting in the atrophy of his muscles in the right shoulder area and a reduced mobility of the right hand, as well as two rib fractures. As a result of the physical and mental traumas experienced by the witness, his personality traits have changed irrevocably reducing to a considerable extent his general and working capacities (J-1)

IV-199

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhumane treatment of detainees - POWs

PLACE AND TIME: Jajce, the camp in the Secretariat of the Interior building and in the Secondary School Centre, from June to October 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The witness, a peasant woman age 57 years, was arrested in her home in the village and was first taken to the camp in the Secretariat of the Interior building.

During her interrogation they made various threats but they did not beat the witness They ordered her to stand against the door and then hurled knives at the door around her.

They played the pre-recorded tape to her on the ordeal of the Serbs at the hands of the Croats and Moslems and on how her family members had been killed by the Croats and Moslems. The tape further mentioned that her husband and son had reportedly been murdered and that the Moslems and Croats played football with their chopped-off heads.

They kept playing the same cassette to her every day.

Upon her release, the woman witness says she was so exhausted and disoriented that she failed to recognize her own son and husband when she saw them.

She still feels the consequences of her term in prison and cannot stay alone even for a minute. She has particularly strong fears at night and suffers from insomnia.

After the witness was arrested, her three cows, two sheep, eleven hens and eleven hogs were taken to the village Grdovo near Jajce.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Ušić, a Moslem from Biokovina near Jajce.

EVIDENCE: Witness hearing record No. 561/94-4.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-6/S

IV-200

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhumane treatment of detainees - POWs

PLACE AND TIME: Jajce, the camp at the "Electro-Vrbas" Administrative building from 6 - 24 September 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: After he was captured the witness was brought to the Police Command HQs of the B/H Army Territorial Defence, which was located in the basement of the "Electro-Vrbas" Administrative Building. He found three more Serbs there who told him that they had been captured in the village Barevo. They wore JNA uniforms, were barefoot, battered and covered in blood. All three men were taken out and later on the guards said that they were swimming in the Vrbas River and the witness hence concluded that they had been shot dead.

The witness was beaten up immediately and sustained a number of bleeding head wounds. They also knocked out two of his teeth.

One night the witness was taken to an office where they clipped a microphone on his lapel and the witness later on realized that his interrogation was carried on live by Radio Jajce as part of a broadcast titled "A midnight talk with a Chetnik".

One of the policemen was wetting his knife during the interrogation, testing its sharpness by cutting some paper and by pricking the witness' left hand with its blade and, as a result, the witness's hand was injured and swollen up. They had some questions prepared in advance and would beat the witness whenever he was unable to answer them or refused to reply.

Quite often at night Moslem soldiers would come from the frontline, burst into the witness's cell and batter both the witness and all the other detainees in it.

The detainees avoided going to the toilet because they were subjected to beatings by the guards in the corridor whenever they did so.

The witness was beaten most viciously on the delicate leg areas, i.e. on the inner sides of his thighs, on his shins and soles of feet, as well as on his toes, so that consequently his feet and legs swelled up and his toenails fell off.

As a result of his stay in this prison, the witness finds it hard to do even minimal physical assignments, is agoraphobic, has nighmares, backache and breathing difficulties.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Hamid Bostandžija, from Jajce,
2. Mujo Zgonić, former employee of "Elektrobosna",
3. Zijad Skiljan, policeman at the Public Security Station in Jajce,
4. Zjajo Muharem,
5. Safet Mukić.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-6/S

EVIDENCE: 561/94-6.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-6/S

IV-201

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhumane treatment of detainees - POWs.

PLACE AND TIME: Nova Gradiška, the prison within the barracks, in late 1991.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: There was a detained women's room just across the room with detained men.

ZNG members would often burst into those rooms and rape detained women. The women's screams could be heard coming from that room almost every day.

Among the detained women there was an injured young girl from Zaječar who was raped by several of them. They also forced a captured young man to rape her. The witness gave the young man's name.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

ZNG members and the prison warden.

EVIDENCE: 423/94.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-6/S

IV-202

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhumane treatment of detainees - POWs.

PLACE AND TIME: Tuzla, the camp in the airport hangars, December 1993.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: As a member of the Republic of Srpska Army the witness was captured in early December 1993 and taken immediately to the airport hangar in Tuzla. He was put in a room size 4 m by 3 m with 26 other Serbs. Due to lack of space, they could not lie but only squat or sit with their backs against the wall.

It was pitch dark in this room. At night an electric bulb was turned on. An electric bell was switched on so that it rang all night long preventing the detainees from falling asleep.

As soon as the witness arrived, they took off parts of his uniform so that he remained only in his long pants and undershirt.

The detainees were not given anything to eat during the first three days. After that they gave them the debris of the meals given to Moslem soldiers, in old tins, and as they were not given either spoons or forks, nor a knife, they drank liquid food and ate the rest with their hands.

The hygiene at the camp was poor: the detainees were not given any water to wash themselves, nor could they wash their faces and had to relieve themselves in a pail in a corner of the same room in which they were accommodated.

Moslem soldiers subjected the detainees to different kinds of abuse and torture on a daily basis. They once brought a 2 cm wide board into the room and forced the detainees to hit their heads against it saying they wanted to see whose head was the hardest.

They forced detainees to have sex with each other, made the detainees penetrate each other's rectum or perform fellatio on eacn other.

At night women's shrieks and screams for help could be heard, most probably coming from the women being raped.

The camp was twice visited by the International Red Cross but the witness believes that as for the first time it had not been a genuine Red Cross delegation. During the second visit, assailed by fears as they were, they had to say that they were fine at the camp even though it could be concluded that their living conditions were deplorable.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Camp commander at the airport in Tuzla;
2. "Kameni" (Stone), a high-ranking official at the camp, short, fair and with an aquiline nose, as well as other Moslems working at the camp.

EVIDENCE: Witness hearing record filed with the Committee under No. 88/95.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-6/S

IV-203

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhumane treatment of detainees - POWs.

PLACE AND TIME: Gornji Rahić, commune Brčko, September 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: During and after the attack launched by the Moslem-Croatian armed formations on the village Bukvik on 14 September 1992, the civilians who had been unable to run away from the village were captured and all their valuable personal effects including cash, gold, clothes, etc. were confiscated. They were then taken to the camp at Gornji Rahić. Following the orders of Pljakić and Avdić, the guards in the camp Hadžić, Čaušević and Kalić tortured and subjected to inhumane treatment the arrested civilians whom they were interrogating by pounding and kicking them, by hitting them with rubber sticks and riflebutts and threatening that they would slaughter them. In this manner they inflicted severe bodily harm on the following arrested civilians:

1. Pero Djukić, son of Pera, born on 7 September 1916 at Vujičić;
2. Radoš Grbović, son of Djordjije, born on 14 February 1933 in the Paščensko area;
3. Pavle Mitrović, son of Pavle, born on 23 April 1944 at Donji Bukvik;
4. Milenko Zarić, son of Paja, born on 1 February 1968 in Brčko;
5. Pavo Radić, son of Mihajlo, born on 2 October 1967 in Brčko;
6. Cvijetin Radić, son of Cvijetin, born on 6 January 1962 in Bukovac;
7. Borislav Piperac, son of Pera, born on 8 January 1962 at Gajevi;
8. Vasa Djukić, son of Sava, born on 17 March 1962 at Vujičić.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Ramiz Pljakić, commander of the 108th HVO brigade
2. Kadrija Avdić, son of Alija, born on 23 September 1959 at Ratkovići, warden of the camp at Gornji Rahić;
3. Galib Hadžić, son of Himza, born on 21 November 1947 in Brčko, chief camp inspector;
4. Omer Čaušević, son of Meda, born on 17 March 1968 in Bijelo Polje, chief camp guard and
5. Nijaz Kalić, a.k.a. "Bego", camp guard.

EVIDENCE: Witness hearing records, medical findings and a medical specialist's opinion on the witness's injuries, all filed with the Committee under No. 144/95-3.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-6/S

IV-204

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhumane treatment of detainees - POWs.

PLACE AND TIME: Gornji Rahić and Maoči, commune Brčko, May- September 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: During May and September 1992 Moslem-Croatian armed formations sent captured Serb civilians to the camps at Gornji Rahić, Maoči and Tuzla.

The guards and the members of the Military Police Force in those camps tortured and abused the detained civilians (hit them with iron bars, plastic cables, inflicted wounds all over their bodies with knives, put out cigarettes against their skin, a.s.o.) and also forced them to dig out inactivated mines. The following detained civilians were treated in this manner:

1. Aleksandar Pavlović, son of Damjan, born on 4 February 1956 in Obodovac;
2. Zoran Delić, son of Marko, born on 8 August 1960 in Brčko;
3. Milenko Radušić, son of Sava, born on 7 April 1969 in Brčko;
4. Ilija Dragičević, son of Dušan, born on 5 June 1962 in Brčko;
5. Vasiljko Todić, son of Stanko, born on 6 May 1956 in Jablanica.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Kadrija Avdić, son of Alija, born on 23 September 1959 at Ratkovići, former policeman at the Brčko Secretariat of the Interior at Gornji Rahić;
2. Galib Hadžić, son of Himza, born on 21 November 1947 at Brčko, former police inspector in Brčko;
3. Osman Osmanović, son of Šemsa, born on 14 March 1960 in Brčko, former police inspector in Brčko;
4. Novalija Fazlović, son of Muša, born on 1 January 1948 in Isalamovac, former police inspector in Brčko;
5. Ferid Fazlović, son of Muša, born on 5 May 1954 at Islamovac, graduated from the Faculty of Economy;
6. Ferhad Osmanović, son of Šemsa, born on 16 April 1954 in Brčko;
7. Redžo Adrović, age 50, from Živinice, camp warden in Tuzla, former employee of the State Security Service (SDB) at Živinice;
8. Bajazit Selimović, age around 48, from Bratunac;
9. Vlada Matuzović, age around 25, from Živinice.

EVIDENCE: Witness hearing records and medical documents filed under No. 144/95-17.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-6/S

IV-205

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhumane treatment of detainees - POWs.

PLACE AND TIME: Rijeka, July 1993 - June 1994, the camp at the garrison prison at Ciotina 24.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Having served his jail sentence passed by the magistrate, on 16 July 1993 the witness was taken by inspector Ivo Radman to the military garrison prison at Ciotina 24 near the railway station.

As soon as the witness came to the prison they started hurling insults at him, molested him and threaten to set him on fire. They accommodated him in a room with 14 more Serbs whose names the witness has given.

They were in the habit of abusing and beating up detainees and the police guardsmen battered them wherever they could and with whatever they got hold of. The witness and other detainees spent all of their time indoors. They were never taken for walks at all.

The witness gained the impression that nobody knew anything in this prison.

They never interrogated nor tried the witness in court and it was only in April 1994 that they took him out for a walk for the first time.

With the assistance of the Serb community in Croatia, the witness came to Yugoslavia via Hungary in late June 1994.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Tomislav Horvat, camp warden;
2. Nedeljko Hordić, age 25-26 years, from Rijeka;
3. Ivo Nazlić from Gospić living in Rijeka, used to force detainees to strip naked and then batter them with a rod;
4. Tomica from Karlovac, HOS member, beat and tortured detainees, once handcuffed the witness, placed the witness's hands on the table and cut into his palms with a knife leaving visible scars;
5. Ivan Cindrić from Slunj, stayed at the camp for a short while and most often hurled insults at the detainees.

EVIDENCE: 532/94-5.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-6/S

IV-206

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhumane treatment of detainees - POWs

PLACE AND TIME: Tuzla, the camp in the old mine near the "Sloboda" stadium, second half of May 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The witness was captured with 140 more JNA soldiers at Kozlovac on 15 May and brought with all the others to the camp "Stari Rudnik" (Old Mine) near the "Sloboda" stadium where they were accommodated underground.

There were 30 captured JNA soldiers in the room with the witness.

They were battered every day. There were always 5 or 6 guards in front of the room where they were locked up and they beat them with whatever they got hold of, but most often with their feet, riflebutts and different kinds of rods.

They were given food only once a day and on alternate days; their meal consisted of some broth and a tin.

The guards were particularly fond of organizing fights between the detained Serbs; the Serbs had to hit each other until the guards were satisfied.

The detainees were forced to have homosexual intercourse with each other as well as to place each other's sex organ into their mouths.

The detainees also had to eat their own faeces, pluck up grass and several detainees had to let the guards urinate in their mouths.

During the 15-day period which the detainees spent in this camp, around 10 soldiers were killed.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Mithat Hadžimehmedović, camp commander, age 39 years, graduated from the Faculty of Economy before the war and worked as an economist at "Rudar" in Tuzla, encouraged torture against the detained Serbs;
2. Alija Mešanović, age around 38 years, worked with the JNA before the war as a civilian in the Military Command in Tuzla, performed executions himself, has his separate unit, deputy camp commander;
3. Grbo Pašaga, took the lead in torturing the detained Serbs, owns two brothels with detained Serb women.

EVIDENCE: Documents filed with the Committee under No. 127/95.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-6/S

IV-207

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhumane treatment of detainees - POWs

PLACE AND TIME: The camp at Dretelj, second half of August 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: During her stay in this camp, the woman witness was raped like a number of other women whose names she gave.

A woman called Jasna was most cruel to the detainees and particularly hard on women.

The witness recalled vividly a woman whose name she gave who was raped in front of her husband and son, which was a horrible sight indeed.

The woman witness further stated that the murder of Bože Balaban from Mostar, described in earlier reports, had made a terrible impression on her.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Jozo Golić, a Croat, HOS member and
2. Jasna, a HOS member.

EVIDENCE: Witness hearing record filed with the Committee under No. 595/95.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-6/S

IV-208

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhumane treatment of detainees - POWs

PLACE AND TIME: Sarajevo, Central Prison, February 1993 - November 1994.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: In August 1993 the witness was registered for the first time by the International Red Cross. Even though he had spent more than a year in prison, they persistently were hiding him from the Red Cross. On that occasion he was examined by a physician who told him that he would urge for his release on the grounds of poor health.

The detained Serb Zelić Dragan from Ključ committed suicide following repeated battery and ill-treatment at this prison.

Bajramović, who often came to visit the detainees, molested them in a number of different ways, beat them up and shot above their heads.

They brought foreign journalists several times to the witness's cell and showed them the witness as a Chetnik leader who had distributed weapons to the Serbs and organized an uprising against the Moslem authority. The witness was once taken out to be filmed by a German TV crew and when he refused to let them film him, he was beaten up by Dautović.

During his stay in this prison, they gouged out with a baconette an eye of a person whose name the witness gave and burnt another detainee's hands with red-hot wire.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Ismet Bajramović, a.k.a. "Čelo", camp warden and
2. Dautović, a guard.

EVIDENCE: Witness hearing records filed with the Committee under No. 675/2-94.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-6/S

IV-209

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhumane treatment of detainees - POWs

PLACE AND TIME: Sarajevo, the prison at the former barracks "Viktor Bubanj", the second half of 1992 and in early 1993.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: After he was brought to this prison, the witness was interrogated and the investigators took notes and told him that they would type out the record later on.

When they brought the record two days later, the wintess insisted on reading it by himself. Having done so, he saw that it did not reflect what he had said but something else and therefore stated that he did not wish to sign such a record. They immediately started beating him with their sticks.

The witness was afterwards also heard by Ignjac who told him that he was interrogating him in his capacity as Public Prosecutor. Throughout the interrogation there was a guard in the room who kept beating the witness all the time while Ignjac demanded from the witness to admit everything.

The witness received a decision on his detention in this prison which indicated that he should remain in custody for a month starting from 4 August 1992 even though the witness had been arrested a month earlier. He lodged a complaint against such a decision but the prison warden returned his appeal to him saying there was nothing to complain about although the decision indicated in the part concerning his right to legal remedy that the witness has the right to lodge a complaint against such a decision within 3 days as from its receipt.

The witness was tried on 13 January 1993. His counsel for the defence proposed that the hearing be postponed on account of the witness's poor health for, as he indicated, the witness looked as if he had come out of Auschwitz. At 85 kilos when he came to the prison the witness weighed no more than 42 kilos during the trial. The judge overruled this motion. The witness stated that he was not a war criminal because he had not taken part in the war at all and that he was arrested in hospital. During the trial the judge shouted at him and ordered a police officer to beat him up. The witness was thrown out of the court-room after that and was later told that he was sentenced to 15 years in prison.

The witness remained in prison until 9 November 1994 when he was exchanged.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Ignjac, allegedly Public Prosecutor;
2. Fahrudin Tefdedaria, a guard.

EVIDENCE: 675/94-2

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-6/S

IV-210

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhumane treatment of detainees - POWs

PLACE AND TIME: Breza, the camp in the premises of "Elektroterma", June - October 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: There were between 30 and 40 arrested Serbs in a cellar 6 m by 5 m large. They were lying on the bare concrete floor without any coverlets. The room was dark, with concrete floor and walls, without any windows or light.

They were given food only once a day and it consisted of a small slice of bread and two spoonfuls of boiled beans or rice. Occasionally they would give the detainees some unsweetened tea as well.

They repeatedly threatened the detainees that they would all be shot down, that no Serb can live in a Moslem state, they cursed their Chetnik mother and Serb mother. When a Moslem soldier would enter, they would all have to stand up and hail him with "Merhaba, Sir."

The detainees were often taken to the adjacent room to be beaten and to sign some statements. The guards were particularly cruel to the younger detained Serbs.

They told the detainees that they would take them to be tried in court but this has not happened.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

Ante Marković and other members of the "Green Berets" and HVO.

EVIDENCE: Witnesses 292/95-1, 292/95-2, 292/95-4.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-6/S

IV-211

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhumane treatment of detainees - POWs

PLACE AND TIME: Visoko, June - September 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The witness was arrested in his apartment by some soldiers who wore HOS insignia and whom the witness had not known from before. He was taken to Enver Bašić's house in the village Srginje in whose cellar he spent no less than three months with three more Serbs from Visoko before they were transferred to another camp.

They asked him where the Serbs had their radio-station, whether he had any weapons, which party certain particular Serbs belonged to and the like. During the questioning, the witness and others were beaten with sticks all over their bodies and especially in the shin and thigh areas, on their backs and heads. The witness stated that while they were hitting him on the head with their sticks he thought that his head would burst and then fainted. They splashed water on him and then went on beating him.

Several times a day they would take the witness to another room where there were as many as 50 soldiers with sticks.

They were given food only once a day and their meals only consisted of a small slice of bread and some meat paste.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Zeherović from the village Bradve near Visoko, formerly worked at the "Zvezda" construction enterprise at Visoko.

EVIDENCE: Witness 234/95-22.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-6/S

IV-212

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhumane treatment of detainees - POWs

PLACE AND TIME: Zenica, the camp at the Music School, end 1992 - early 1993.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: As soon as the witness was brought to this camp, a policeman hit him with his head in the nose area and as a result the witness's nose began to bleed.

The Music School is a three-storey building and it housed arrested Serbs on all three floors. The witness was incarcerated in the basement.

The witness could hear screams and moans coming from other rooms on all three floors both by day and at night.

As soon as the witness and other Serbs were arrested and brought to the camp, Faruk Abdić ordered that their passenger vehicles be taken away from them and that they sign certificates attesting to the voluntary handing over of those motor-cars to the Moslem Army.

During interrogations, they would most often hold the "Scorpion" barrel against the witness's temple and hit him with their riflebutts. They also kicked him and other detainees with their booted feet, especially in the kidney area.

At night masked soldiers would burst into the rooms and without saying a single word proceed to beat the detainees viciously until the latter fainted.

They were given some food only once a day, and on certain days they would not get anything at all. Their meals most often consisted of a small slice of bread and two or three spoonfuls of boiled beans. When he got out of the camp the witness weighed 46 kilos, and at the time when he was brought to this camp - 75 kilos.

At that time people at the camp claimed that nobody could get out of the Music School alive. However, one day appeared a representative of the International Red Cross, the detainees obtained Red Cross registration cards and were transferred to the Penitentiary in Zenica.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATORS:

1. Faruk Abdić, camp commander;
2. Rasim Draginović;
3. Smajo and
4. Hodža, guards.

EVIDENCE: Witness 234/95-22.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-6/S

IV-213

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhumane treatment of detainees - POWs

PLACE AND TIME: Rama, near Gornji Vakuf, in late April 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Having been captured as a member of the former Yugoslav People's Army (JNA), the witness was taken to the former Police Station at Rama.

They introduced him there as a "Chetnik Duke", tied his hands and feet to a metal post in a room which they kept open, and called on passers-by to do whatever they pleased with him. Civilians entered the room, kicked and pounded the witness and an old woman who moved with the help of a stick said that she could not pound him with her fists and then used her stick to beat him on the head with it.

After that, some uniformed Croatian soldiers in black uniforms with the sign "U" on them - a sign of the Ustashi fascist formations in the Second World War - took him out of that room, tied him to a power-line pole and told him that he would be executed by a firing squad. Prior to that they had cropped his hair and made a capital letter "U" on his skull.

They lined up the firing squad but then one of them said: "This is a lenient sentence. He should be hanged." They then brought a bench, made him get on it, tied one end of the rope to a branch of a nearby tree and put the other end, i.e. the noose, around his neck.

A Croat who knew the witness passed by then and prevented them from hanging him. They made him get off the bench, blindfolded him and took him to another prison.

The witness was taken to the Police Station at Rama where he was tortured particularly viciously by Ambrozije Tovilo, who stabbed him with a knife into his left forearm. When blood gushed from the wound Tovilo licked it off the knife blade for the other Croatian soldiers to see and then they, too, started licking it off and smearing it all over their faces.

The group included two volunteers from Holland and Davor Glasnović from Canada.

Tovilo pulled out three toenails from the witness's right foot with his tongs. In addition to wounding the witness on his left forearm, he also cut him on the neck with a knife leaving a visible scar.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Ambrozije Tovilo, a.k.a. "Okolja",
2. Davor Glasnović, volunteer from Canada and
3-4. volunteers from Holland.

EVIDENCE: Witness hearing record 234/95-6.

IV-214

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhumane treatment of detainees - POWs

PLACE AND TIME: Grude, the camp beneath the garage for the repair of motor vehicles, early May 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The interrogated witness, a POW, was brought from Livno to Grude and accommodated beneath this garage.

The witness was brought to the garage by some uniformed soldiers who had also brought other detainees there and was then beaten by them with their booted feet, sticks and riflebutts. When he fell, they made him get back on his feet again only to beat him some more until he fainted.

When he fainted, they threw him into a canal which they covered with boards and after some time they removed the planks, took him out and continued beating him.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Ivan Prilić and other Croatian Army members.

EVIDENCE: Witness hearing record No. 234/95-6.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-6/S

IV-215

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhumane treatment of detainees - POWs

PLACE AND TIME: Ljubuški, the camp in the former prison building, in June 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The interrogated witness told the investigating judge the following:

"...While I was staying at the camp in Ljubuško in the summer of 1992, one day they brought in an elderly civilian from Stolac, a Serb by nationality. They tortured him.

They told him they would let him go if he confessed that he had killed Croats and he swallowed the bait.

We watched it all. The old man said: "Yes, I did."

The Ustasha asked: "How many?"

"Thirteen."

The Ustasha could not believe his ears. They beat the witness some more.

He then said he had killed 18.

Then Nedjo Macić approached the witness and suddenly gouged his eye out with a knife. We heard a moan.

The Ustashi ordered: "Swallow it". The man had his own eye in his hand and was trembling all over.

I was watching it all and was dumbfounded.

The Ustashi took the eye and pushed it into the victim's mouth. He pushed and pushed until he forced him to swallow it..."

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Nedjo Macić, a guard,
2. Siniša Tomić, camp warden at Ljubuško.

EVIDENCE: Witness 234/95-6.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-6/S

IV-216

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhumane treatment of detainees - POWs

PLACE AND TIME: Ljubuški, the camp in the former prison building from June to August 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The witness spent around a month in this camp. During that time he was taken together with other detained Serbs to do forced labour in the most scorching heat.

When a detainee from his group ran away, the Croatian soldiers who looked after them battered them all most viciously. They did not give them anything to eat, nor any water at all for no less than 15 days.

During that time they gave them a spoonful of salt a day in order to make them even thirstier and thus cause unbearable suffering.

From this camp the witness was taken in stretchers to Stolac where he was exchanged.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Siniša Tomić, camp warden at Ljubuški,
2. Krašo Paradžić, a.k.a. "Ćupo",
3. Nedjo Macić,
4. Ivica Sušac,
5. Pero Antić,
6. Nedo Milićević,
7. Nedo Matić,
8. Mladen Solin,
9. Branko Erneš, all of whom took the lead in battering the detained Serbs at this camp.

EVIDENCE: Witness 234/95-6.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-6/S

IV-217

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhumane treatment of detainees - POWs

PLACE AND TIME: The Kerestinec camp in Zagreb, February - June 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: When the witness was brought to this camp, he and the others were received by soldiers in Ustashi uniforms and with Ustashi insignia and they started beating the detainees right away. The detainees were battered every day and apart from that, the soldiers came up with ever new methods of torture and humiliation.

The detainees were among other also tortured in the following way: they would handcuff them and then tie the cuffs with a rope to a metal pipe under the ceiling. They would then tighten the rope and thus suspend the detainees. They would leave them hanging like that for an hour or two before bringing them back to the ground. Meanwhile, they kept beating them so that most of the inmates fainted.

The detainees were subjected to electric shocks which caused excruciating pain.

They put out cigarettes against the detainees' bodies and placed a spoonful of salt into their mouths, disallowing them later on to get any water.

When the detainees went to the toilet to relieve themselves they would interrupt them as soon as they began to urinate.

They forced the detainees to dance naked with the detained women and this lasted from 22.00 to 04.00 at night.

They made the detained women kneel down and after they brought the detained men to the room the women had to perform oral sex on them. Those women had also been raped and some of them told the witness that they had been raped by as many as 12 Croatian soldiers. The witness gave names of 8 women who were detained in this camp.

They also brought rotten eggs which they cracked and pushed into their mouths and those eggs gave off a terrible smell.

Among other things, they forced the detained Serbs to kiss the photograph of a World War II Ustashi commander Ante Pavelić, as well as to sing Ustashi songs.

The detainees slept on the floor, without any covers. It was only prior to International Red Cross visits that they would bring beds into the rooms with prisoners but would take them out after their departure.

As a result of battery, the witness sustained a multiple rib fracture which did not heal properly.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

The Command and the personnel at the Kerestinec camp.

EVIDENCE: 292/95-7.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-6/S

IV-218

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhumane treatment of detainees - POWs

PLACE AND TIME: Poljare near Derventa, the camp at the elementary school "Vuk Karadžić", 16 - 18 June 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Upon his arrival in this camp the witness found around 100 arrested Serbs there.

The warden of the Lipovac camp told him immediately that he would be executed at 8.00 hrs the following day. The witness took the information seriously because several days before a Stjepanović and a Marković had been shot down at that camp.

The following day the witness and three more men were taken to the yard and ordered to take off their clothes up to the waist, sit down against the fence and turn round facing it. Lipovac gave a group of soldiers the command to open fire, they fired a volley but the witness was not hit by any of their bullets. After that the witness was returned to the camp and taken immediately, together with other Serbs, to dig trenches in the village Vrhove.

The witness was taken to a mock execution once more.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Damir Lipovac, camp commander, father's name Ante, born in 1969 in Polje.

EVIDENCE: Witness 584/94-35

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-6/S

IV-219

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhumane treatment of detainees - POWs

PLACE AND TIME: The Camp Rabić near Derventa, late April-May 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The Serbs detained at this camp were accommodated in the cellar where there was no light. They lay on the concrete floor, and as water had been splashed over it they had to lie in water. They had no bedlinen. They had to relieve themselves in the same room and as a result the whole room stank terribly.

The detaineed Serbs were taken to be interrogated and battered every day. They pulled out the toenails from both of the witness's feet with tongs. They also chopped off a part of his finger together with the nail on his right hand.

During the interrogation, the witness had to hold together three fingers on both of his hands on the table while they kept wrapping him on the knuckles with a knife and a stick. As a result they hurt his left-hand index finger.

During the first 13 days of their stay at this camp the detainees were not given anything to eat, save a hot pepper and a pinch of salt. They gave them a cup of water a day. After the first 13 days at the camp they gave between 120 and 130 Serbs detained there a total of 4 kilos of bread a day.

Nobody could fall asleep at night because Croatian soldiers kept bursting in every now and then and gave free rein to their desires by battering the arrested Serbs. One evening they took the witness out of the camp building, put a plastic bag on his head and brought him into a room where they proceeded to interrogate him and beat him.

One day Azra Kovačević cut the witness's left earlobe with garden scissors inflicting a lasting scar. When a soldier whom others called "Sandžaklija" saw the witness with such an ear, he said that they had damaged what would be yet one more of his "souvenirs"; namely, he wore 6 or 7 cut-off human ears tied to his belt. This "Sandžaklija" came to Č.P. and stabbed his knife into the man's left earlobe and chopped it off with a single cut.

The camp commander whom they called "Slovenac" told the witness that he had been declared a war criminal and sentenced to death.

Zdravko Čondrić came over to the witness immediately after this incident and told him that he could help the witness and save his life provided he gave an interview to the Croatian Television and Radio. To save his life, the witness agreed to say what they wanted him to and they filmed him.

After the filming was over the camp warden came to see the witness and pretending he knew nothing about Čondrić's arrival with the press he asked the witness who had interviewed him and why. He then took the witness out into the yard and made him stand in front of a line of soldiers whom he ordered to fire at the witness. Following his orders, the lined-up platoon did open fire but above the witness's head.

The witness was brought before Croatian soldiers six times and shown as a "Chetnik duke" and they battered him with their feet and fists.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Djura Dečan, from the Osijek brigade
2. Mario Miloš,
3. Grbić,
4. Azra Kovačević,
5. unidentified man k.a."Sandžaklija", a soldier,
6. Zlatko Maras, from Živinica near Derventa,
7. Joško Maras, from Živinica near Derventa,
8. Marinko Maras, from Živinica near Derventa,
9. Mirko Škorić, from Derventa,
10. Mato Škorić, from Derventa,
11. Mihad Hamzić, a.k.a. "Fric",
12-13. Brothers Haris and Muris Skelić,
14. "Slovenac", camp commander,
15. Zdravko Čondrić.

EVIDENCE: Witness hearing record 584/94-18 and relevant medical documents (D-4).

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-6/S

IV-220

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhumane treatment of detainees - POWs

PLACE AND TIME: Derventa, the camp in the former JNA Army Club, mid-June 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: As soon as the witness was brought to this camp on 9 June the Croatian soldiers gave him a handful of salt which he had to swallow and then took him to another room where he found another 25 arrested Serbs. They ordered him not to speak to them.

During the night they brought some more Serbs into this room so that there were a total of 60 of them there. The rooms were only 4 m by 4 m large so that they had to remain standing for there wasn't enough space for them to sit or lie down.

At 10.00 hrs the following day two soldiers in HVO uniforms took the witness to the corridor and ordered him to put his hands behind his neck and bow his head. One of them mounted him and ordered him to crawl on all fours. Thus, the witness had to make several circles giving this soldier a pigg,back.

They ordered him after that to stand against the wall and started beating him all over his body with sticks, fists, feet and rifle butts.

They kept beating him until he eventually fainted. Then they splashed some water on him.

As a result of the inflicted wounds, he was covered in blood, swollen up and bruised all over. After this they made him drink urine from the toilet bowl.

He stayed at the Army Club 8 days. They beat him twice every day, usually in the morning at 10.00 hrs and around 23.00 hrs in the evening.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Joka Vrdoljak's son, age 25-30 years, from Derventa, who beat the witness every day.

EVIDENCE: Witness hearing record filed with the Committee under No. 584/94-35.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-6/S

IV-221

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhumane treatment of detainees - POWs

PLACE AND TIME: Derventa, the camp in the former JNA Army Club, 26 April 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: When they conquered the Čardak community on the outskirts of Derventa, the members of the Croatian and Moslem unit from Derventa and the 108th Rijeka HVO Brigade, as well as the "Sandžaklija" units, committed mass killings and slaughters against persons belonging to the Serb nationality.

On that occasion 33 more persons were arrested together with the witness.

They started right away to beat them viciously, and then tied them up and took them to the JNA Club with their hands behind their necks. At the Club they started beating them and then ordered them to take off everything and line up against the wall. They made them swallow a handful of salt each and eat all Yugoslav money they had and took away their foreign currency

They then started kicking them brutally with their booted feet. They also battered them with their rifle butts, metal sticks 50 cm long and 1.5 cm in diameter, with cables and nightsticks.

They kept beating them until they all fell on the floor. There was a lot of broken glass strewn on the floor and they made them crawl or kneel down on it.

In addition, they also had a piece of rope with a knot at one of its ends; they would force the detainees to take the knot into their mouth and to move around on all fours like dogs. They would then suddenly pull the rope by the other end and thus knocked out many of the detainees' teeth.

The floor in the room where they were kept was covered in blood and Azra and other Croatian soldiers forced them to lick it off.

All this lasted from 13.00 hrs when they brought them to this camp until 22.00 hrs in the evening. They then took the interrogated witness, who was naked, to a solitary confinement cell which was 1 m by 1 m large. They splashed some water on him and it was there that he spent the rest of the night.

The following morning they forced the witness and the other people from Čardak, whom they had locked up in other rooms, to put on military uniforms, even though they had all been arrested as civilians and in their homes, and took photographs. After this, they were transferred to another camp.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Azra Kovačević,
3. "Mornar" (Sailor),
4. "Mungos", all mebers of the Croatian army.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-6/S

EVIDENCE: 584/94-18

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-6/S

IV-222

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhumane treatment of detainees - POWs

PLACE AND TIME: The camp at the Retarded Children's Home at Filip Jakov near Zadar, November 1991 - January 1993.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: On 2 November 1992 a group of over 20 armed Croatian soldiers took the witness out of his house in the village where they had been keeping him in isolation, put him in a van and drove him to the police station at Biograd. Later on they also brought his wife and four children there. After a six hour delay they took them all to Filip Jakov and put them up in the Retarded Children's Home.

There was only one wooden bed in the room where they were accommodated, a chair, a privy and a washbasin. They gave two blankets to each one of them. They had to sleep in pairs on the bed and four of them slept on the floor. They were given some food every day and their meal consisted of a slice of bread, two potatoes and sometimes a slice of salami which was given to them stealthily by a nurse in white uniform. They kept all six of them in that room for three months. After that, they gave the children a separate room. They did not let them go out anywhere during the first three months, not even for walks in the compound which was for that matter fenced around with wire.

When they eventually let them take a walk three months later they did not permit them to talk to anyone. The witness noticed that in addition to retarded patients, several arrested Serb families had also been accommodated in that Home. They were under constant surveillance.

The witness holds that they were keeping them there in order to make them go crazy.

Nine months later they were transferred to a camp at the Elektroprivreda Rest Home where the witness stayed with his family until January 1993 when the Croatian Police handed them over to the Serb authorities at Rovanjski.

Upon his arrest the witness weighed 80 kilos and when he was released - 50 kilos. His wife and children have come out seriously traumatized.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Damir Klarić, from Vrana, member of the Croatian Army,
2. Miroslav Kapetanović, member of the Croatian Army,
3. Unidentified guards and camp personnel at Filip Jakov.

EVIDENCE: 236/95-13.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-6/S

IV-223

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhumane treatment of detainees - POWs

PLACE AND TIME: Brod (Bosanski Brod), the camp at the warehouse of the "Beograd" Department Store in the community Tulek, from 24 June - 6 October 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: When the witness was brought to this camp, there were only several arrested Serbs from Brod there but their number grew in the course of the following few days especially after the arrival of the Serbs from Derventa and Odžak.

Croatian soldiers came to this camp both by day and at night to batter viciously all detained Serbs.

The detained Serbs were taken out of the camp every day to dig trenches in the nearby villages along the frontline as well as to remove roofs from Serb houses and take out furniture and other things from them.

Meanwhile the Croatian soldiers who guarded the Serbs beat them up mercilessly and threatened to send their corpses via the Sava River to Serbia.

While the detainees were digging trenches in the village Žeravac, they used them as a live shield for Croatian combat lines. They ordered the detainees to sing Ustashi songs. However, the Serb army did not open fire at them.

There were also women at this camp and they were raped by Croatian soldiers who had free access to it.

They also forced certain detained Serbs to rape the women and made the witness rape N.M.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Goran Garić, camp commander.

EVIDENCE: 584/94-20.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-6/S

IV-224

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhumane treatment of detainees - POWs

PLACE AND TIME: Zadar and its environs from 25 May to 6 June 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: After they captured the witness, who was a soldier of the Republic of Serb Krajina (RSK), Croatian soldiers battered him on the very spot where they had captured him. They kept beating him until he fainted. When he came round, he found himself at the quarry at Bibinje where they subjected him to some more beating. He received around 50 blows on all parts of his body.

He was then taken to Sukošan near Zadar and accommodated in a deserted house with bars on its windows. He was locked up in a room which had been adapted to serve as a cell and was severely beaten up once again until he fainted. At night he overheard some Croatian soldiers saying to each other that they should not have beaten him so hard for they would now be unable to interrogate him. A physician came to the cell and gave him a shot. A woman journalist representing Radio Zadar also visited the witness and put pressure on him to make a statement whose contents she told him.

The following day they took the witness to the place where they had captured him and then again back to Sukošan but this time they locked him up in another house. He overheard the Croatian soldiers making arrangements for his liquidation. After that the Croatian Military Police took him the barracks "Marko Orešković" in Zadar. The witness was beaten by at least 50 soldiers and policemen as he passed from the entrance to the barracks compound to the first floor. They brought him to a room on the first floor where there was no light at all. They beat him every day there, usually by dealing him karate blows and most often when he went out to relieve himself. They once forced him to take urine out of a clogged toilet bowl with a tin and drink it.

He was exchanged on 6 June 1992 at Žitnić. He had a large number of injuries and the TV crews filmed them.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Unidentified Croatian soldiers;
2. N. Ušljebrka, camp commander at Sukošan.

EVIDENCE: Witness 236/95-23.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-6/S

IV-225

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhumane treatment of detainees - POWs

PLACE AND TIME: Slavonski Brod, the camp at the restaurant "Kod Bardaka" from 1992 to 1993.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The cellar of this restaurant was used as a camp for the Serbs from Slavonski Brod and its environs. There were at times as many as 80 Serbs detained there. They called this camp a torture house for the Serbs.

They tortured the Serb detainees at this camp among other also by sprinkling salt acid all over their bodies, thus causing the decomposition of their tissues and excruciating pain.

They also applied salt acid on the body of a Vlada Milić from Slavonski Brod whose leg had to be amputated after that and who died as a result.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Bilandžić, a.k.a. "Šuger", Military Police commander in Slavonski Brod,
2. Ilija Filipović, who executed Bilandžić' orders,
3. Trgomet, a.k.a. "Glavonja".

EVIDENCE: 359/95-1 and 359/95-2.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-6/S

IV-226

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Inhumane treatment of detainees - POWs

PLACE AND TIME: The camp at Čelebići near Konjic, June - August 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: On 15 June 1992 members of Moslem armed formations locked up the witness together with other Serbs from the village Brdjani near Konjic, in the Čelebići camp.

As soon as the witness and other Serbs arrived the guards shot above their heads from automatic rifles in order to scare them and then put up the witness and six more detainees into a concrete manhole around 4 meters deep and 1 meter in diameter which they closed and tied the metal lid with a wire. The detainees spent 20 hours in that manhole. When they took the detainees out of the manhole they were half dead for lack of oxygene.

The detainees at this camp were starving and thirsty and the witness had no stool for 34 days. Upon his arrival at the camp he weighed 100 kilos and later on only 70 kilos.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

Zdravko Mucić, a.k.a. "Pavo", camp commander.

EVIDENCE: 178/94-3.

Deliberate killing and inhuman treatment of wounded and sick persons

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-6/S

V-056

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Deliberate killing and inhuman treatment of wounded and sick persons

PLACE AND TIME: The village of Kuline near Derventa, April 30, 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Vasilije Patković, f. Simo, born on December 20, 1922, in the village of Vinski, the municipality of Bosanski Brod, lived in the village of Kuline, was slaughtered at the doorstep of his house on April 30, 1992.

He was disabled, without the right leg, and was alone at home when the Croat unit came in and killed him.

The neighbors buried him in his yard. On September 10, 1993, the investigative judge of the Basic Court in Derventa, exhumated his body and Dr. Ljubomir Curkić performed the autopsy. Broken bones in the back of his head, sized 7x9 cm were also established.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Ivan Duspada, chief of the Security Service in Derventa,
2. Iko Stanić, president of the Croatia Democratic Union (HDZ) for Derventa.

EVIDENCE: Records of the hearing of late Patković's son, Luka, filed with the Committee under No. 438/94-4, as well as the victim's brother Risto Patković under No. 584/94-21, including the records on exhumation and autopsy of the Basic Court in Derventa Kri. 78/93.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-6/S

V-057

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Deliberate killing and inhuman treatment of wounded and sick persons

PLACE AND TIME: Nova Gradiška, October 1991-January 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The witness had to lie at home because he had been wounded in both legs by a sniper.

Soldiers of the armed forces attacked the village Sinlije where the witness lived on October 10. The witness was lying in bed in his pyjamas when soldiers of the Croatian National Guard (ZNG) broke into his house, put a knife under his throat and pushed a rifle barrel in his mouth, threatening that they were going to kill him. Then they ordered him to get up and follow them.

When they gathered all the Serbs from the village, they started burning their houses.

Then they took them all to the Detention camp in Nova Gradiška.

The witness was placed in the army post in Gradiška, which had been turned into a detention camp. There were 20 more Serbs in the room where he was put.

They started beating the Serbs immediately, with rifles, sticks and hammers. Since they had taken the witness's crutches before, he did not have a support and fell down immediately.

The soldier often burst into the rooms to beat the detained Serbs.

The witness stayed in this detention camp until January 16, 1992.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

Stjepan Arić from the village of Zakolje near Nova Gradiška and other ZNG (Croatian National Guard) soldiers.

EVIDENCE: Records on the witness hearing before the investigative judge of the Municipal Court in Prijepolje, filed with the Committee under No. 57/95.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-6/S

V-058

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Deliberate killing and inhuman treatment of wounded and sick persons

PLACE AND TIME: Rajski Do, the municipality of Trnovo, November 12, 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: On November 12, on Rogoje, at the place called Kucin, soldiers of Muslim-Croat formations captured and killed the wounded soldier of the Army of the Republic of Srpska

Pero Vitković, born in 1950 in Trnovo, private truck operator from Trnovo.

His remains were found on September 18, 1993, in Rajski Do, near the Rajski Do Hotel, about 5 km away from the place where he had been captured and wounded.

Vitković's legs were firmly tied with a metal cable 6-7 meters long, about 6 mm thick. The other end of the cable was tied to a piece of wood about 80 cm long and 6-8 cm thick. His bones were mostly broken, especially the bones of his skull which was smashed, and parts of his clothing were torn. All this indicates that Pero Vitković's body was dragged along from the place where he had been captured in Kucin to Rajski Do, probably tied to a vehicle.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

Ethem Godinjak, f. Ibrahim, born on November 20, 1951, in Sarajevo, a Muslim, head of the Secretariat of the Interior, Trnovo, before the war.

EVIDENCE: Records on the investigation, photo-documentation and other evidence filed with the Committee under No. 228/94.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-6/S

V-059

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Deliberate killing and inhuman treatment of wounded and sick persons

PLACE AND TIME: The village of Jablanica, the municipality of Lopare, August 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: In the village of "Grabik", on August 19, the military ambulance E-2369 which carried one sick and one wounded soldier of the Republic of Srpska, who sustained wounds in a battle near Jablanica earlier that day, was attacked by the soldiers of the Muslim-Croat armed formations from Jablanica, from an ambush, with a light weapon ("Wasp"). The attacked ambulance went up in flames, and the following persons were burnt:

1. Radomir Mićić, f. Srba, born on March 20, 1961, in Peljeve, severely wounded,
2. Vladan Božić, f. Milan, born on January 21, 1971, in Jablanica, sick,
3. Vojislav Janković, f. Mitar, born on December 7, 1958 in Jablanica, aidman, and
4. Božidar Abadžić, f. Savatije, born on September 24, 1970, in Jablanica, the ambulance driver.

All were from the Army Post 5500.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

Soldiers of the Muslim-Croat armed formations from Jablanica.

EVIDENCE: Records on the investigation, photo-documentation and the drawing of the site, all in the documents 171/95-4.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-6/S

V-060

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Deliberate killing and inhuman treatment wounded and sick persons

PLACE AND TIME: The village of Bukvik, the municipality of Brčko, September 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: During the attack against the village of Bukvik and other nearby Serb villages on September 14, 1992, soldiers of the Muslim-Croat armed formations occupied the bandage room in the house of Čedo and Manda Pajić where the persons who had been wounded during the attack were placed.

Mensur Djakić, as commander of the battalion, issued the order that the captured wounded civilians be shot immediately, which Ševket Ljubinović carried out. He killed the following persons that day:

1. Živan Radić, f. Mihajlo, born on September 20, 1966, in Bukovac, who had been wounded in the head,
2. Savo Veselinović, f. Ilija, born on September 4, 1939, in Vitanovići, who had been wounded in the leg,
3. Vlajko Purić, f. Avram, born on September 5, 1940, in Bukovac, who had been wounded in the left shoulder.

The mother of Radić Živan, one of the killed, testifies:

"... My Živan was wounded in such a way that the bullet entered his mouth from the right and exited on the top of his head... As I was watching my son and the others, Muslim soldiers came in and one of them pointed his rifle in my back, telling the others to shoot the wounded. He said: "kill the wounded", and they, in my presence, fired a burst in Živan's chest and in the chest of the other two wounded men. They pushed me and then took me away to the detention camp with the others ...".

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Mensur Djakić, f. Salko, born on August 25, 1949, in Brčko, commander of the battalion of the 108th Brčanska brigade,
2. Ševket Ljubinović, f. Jusuf, born in 1953 in Brka.

EVIDENCE: Testimonies by 12 witnesses in the documents under 144/95-3, as well as 617/95-8, 617/95-9, 617/95-25, 617/95-26 and 617/95-33.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-6/S

V-061

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Deliberate killing and inhuman treatment of wounded and sick persons

PLACE AND TIME: Zenica, the detention camp in KPD (penitentiary), June-October, 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Although he had been severely wounded, the witness was kept in the "Crkvice" municipal hospital in Zenica for only 6 days. After that, he was transferred to the detention camp within the KPD in Zenica. Even though immobile, he was placed in the part of the camp with about 400 other arrested Serbs from the surroundings of Zenica. He lied on the floor without any spread or cover.

Every day, and especially at night, Muslims soldiers took out the arrested Serbs and the witness heard screams and calls for help. They came back beaten up, blue, swollen and bleeding.

They told him that they were beaten in a room which had 10-15 cm of water on the floor.

The witness stayed in this camp until the end of October 1992, when he was exchanged.

He was arrested as a civilian and no charges were brought against him.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

Firad Šišak, warden of KPD (penitentiary) Zenica.

EVIDENCE: Witness 234/95-8.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-6/S

V-062

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Deliberate killing and inhuman treatment of wounded and sick persons

PLACE AND TIME: Split, "Firule" Hospital, the middle of 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: After the torture in the Ljubuški prison, the witness lost consciousness and came to in the "Firule" hospital in Split.

When he came to again, nurse at the "Firule" hospital told him that he had ustashi blood inside now him and that all chetnik blood had been taken out.

One day, during his stay in this hospital, the witness was recognized by Jakov Pašalić who was in a wheelchair. Pašalić first hit him in the nose area and broke his nose bones, and then ordered him to take off the sheet with which he was covered. Having taken a stick from the policeman who guarded the witness, Pašalić beat the witness all over his body, and that on the soles of his feet. He was hitting so hard that the witness's body turned black all over. The beating lasted until the doctor on duty came and stopped it.

Since Pašalić threatened the witness that he was certainly going to kill him next time, the witness was transferred to the "Lora" prison, Split, 4-5 days later.

In the "Lora" prison, he was met by Tomo Vrgić, who said: "Here comes another chetnik" and kicked him in the jaw that had already been broken on three places. The jaw broke and the witness was returned to the hospital where it was fixed again and wires were placed without anesthesia. Immediately afterwards, he was taken back to "Lora".

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Jakov Pašalić, from Rujan near Livno.
2. Tomo Vrgić, called "Tinči", guards in the "Lora" prison, Split.

EVIDENCE: 234/95-6.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-6/S

V-063

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Deliberate killing and inhuman treatment of wounded and sick persons

PLACE AND TIME: Konjic, December 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Having had a stroke, Slavko Mitrić from Konjic, 63 years old, moved and talked with difficulty.

Soldiers of the Muslim-Croat police beat him up for the first time on December 1, in the street, only because he was a Serb. A non-Serb acquaintance, a woman, who happened to pass by, saved him from further beatings.

The other time, on December 22, when he did not return home, his wife called Radio Konjic and asked for help. They replied via radio that her husband had been in the Headquarters of the Croat-Muslim Army and that he was going to be brought back home. Two hours later, when he did not return, she called the Headquarters and was informed that he had left for the hospital.

The wife went to the hospital, where she found her husband, who had been brought there five minutes before. He was covered with blood, had numerous wounds on his head, arms, legs, and other parts of the body.

After that, he ran a very high temperature and it was impossible to establish any contact with him.

He died a few months later.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Jasmin Guska, chief of the Public Security Service, Konjic, and
2. Zejnel Delalić, commander of the Territorial Defense, Konjic.

EVIDENCE: 123/95.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-6/S

V-064

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Deliberate killing and inhuman treatment of wounded and sick persons

PLACE AND TIME: Jablanica, detention camp in the Museum of the Revolution, November - March 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The witness was captured as a severely wounded soldier of the Republic of Srpska.

He was taken to a detention camp for Serbs in the cellar of the museum in Jablanica, near the stadium. He was placed in a window-less room with, according to his assessment, about 60 other Serb prisoners. Camp Commander Džino Seno beat the witness and, threatening to take his intestines out with the knife, made a cut in his stomach.

Deputy Commander Nihad cut off the witness's left toes, one by one. Agan Nezir in person cut off his right toe.

The wintess's four toes were thus cut-off. Nihad then brought a Serbian fur hat with cockade as a Serb symbol, ordered the witness to put it on and then gave him a statement which he was forced to read before the Muslim TV cameras. Only after that, the witness was given a bandage to dress his bleeding feet.

The witness was beaten every day and was also forced to drink urine.

After forty days, he was registered by the International Red Cross. However, he did not dare complain to their delegation about the treatment in the prison. It was only with the help of the International Red Cross, whose doctor stated that he had lost a lot of blood and was festering that he was transferred to the hospital in Jablanica where both his feet were amputated. 6 days later, he was returned to the camp in the museum. On one occasion, a soldier called Nihad came to the hospital. He put brandy into the infusion to which the witness was connected. He also forced the witness to take a handful of apaurine pills and drink brandy after that.

After his return from the hospital to the camp, the witness was again subjected to beating and molestation.

The witness gives a name of a captured Serb officer who, even though he was wounded in this camp, spent 53 days handcuffed to a strongbox.

Before the exchange, the prosthesis given to him by the Red Cross, with the help of which he was able to move, had been removed and taken away from him.

YU SC 780-92 DOC-6 S

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Seno Džino, commander of the camp located in the museum in Jablanica worked in the Secretariat of the Interior in Jablanica before the war.
2. Nihad, born in Sandžak, deputy camp commander.
3. Agan Nezir, chief of the IV Corps of the Muslim Army.
4. Nihad, Muslim soldier

EVIDENCE: 392/95

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-6/S

V-065

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Deliberate killing and inhuman treatment of wounded and sick persons

PLACE AND TIME: Zadar and its surroundings, January-May 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: After they captured 15 Serb soldiers on January 23, 1993, at their position near Maslenica, the Croat soldiers killed three wounded Serbs on the spot, and took the others to prison, beating them incessantly on the way. Near Starigrad, one more prisoner died of the wounds inflicted on him.

The remaining Serb prisoners stayed in prisons until the exchange on May 25, 1993. They were subjected to beatings and other inhumane treatment by the prison authorities, but also by civilians, soldiers and women.

The following soldiers of the Republic of Srpska were imprisoned:

1. Živko Badža,
2. Stevan Veselinović,
3. Nikola Grozdanović,
4. Gnjatović Djuro,
5. Slobodan Jokić,
6. Rade Kljajić Perić,
7. Djuro Kuridža,
8. Željko Komazec,
9. Jovo Lončar,
10. Boško Ljubičić Mijić,
11. Jovan Oluić,
12. Ilija Oluić,
13. Obrad Pešelj,
14. Dušan Radmilović,
15. Strahinja Švonja.

The following severely wounded captured Serb soldiers were killed on the spot:

1. Boško Ljubičić-Mijić, f. Nikola, born 1952 in Krupa,
2. Obrad Pešelj, f. Ilija, born 1950 in Bilišani,
3. Živko Badža, f. Jovan, born 1956 in Bilišani.

Boško Ljubičić-Mijić was killed by a Croat soldier who fired a burst from automatic rifle in him, from a very close distance, because he tried to pass a water flask to his wounded friend Živko Badža.

A Croat soldier threw a bomb at Obrad Pešelj, who had been severely wounded and was unable to get out of the pool. He was left dead in the pool.

When Živko Badža, who was, like Pešelj, wounded in the bomb explosion asked the Croatian soldiers to give him some water, one of them asked "Would you like some whiskey?" and shot him from an automatic rifle, from close vicinity.

Before these killings, the witnesses heard the Croat soldiers reaching an agreement to kill the wounded soldiers because "they cannot walk".

Having taken them prisoner, the Croat soldiers took the remaining 12 Serb soldiers via Starigrad to Zadar. On the way, they beat them with all kinds of objects, stopped from time to time to let both the Croat soldiers and civilians whom they met on the way beat the prisoners, all the way to the Headquarters in Starigrad, where a row of Croat soldiers awaited them, to beat them some more. The prisoners Slobodan Jokić and Jovo Oluić were beaten up separately. Cigarettes were extinguished on Slobodan Jokić's face.

When the beaten-up prisoners were thrown back on the truck in the evening, the same truck by which they were brought from Starigrad to Zadar,

4. Slobodan Jokić, f. Mihajlo, born in 1968 in Zadar,

was not among them.

The witnesses saw that Jokić was called to get out of the truck by a Croat soldier who had been known to them, who beat him and molested him. Jokić was beaten by other Croat soldiers as well. He died of the wounds inflicted on him. Jokić's corpse was exchanged by the Croats on May 23, 1993.

The beaten up prisoners from Starigrad were taken by Croat soldiers to Ražanac by boat and as they disembarked, they were ordered to stand along the wall of a building, with their hands up. As they were standing in that positions, local residents were also allowed to beat them. After the beating, they were taken to Zadar by truck in which cattle had been transported and the floor was covered with excrements. In the part of Zadar called Voštarnica, the prisoners were lined-up again and civilians were allowed to beat them. As a result of the beatings, most of the prisoners fainted.

They were, then, taken to the "Marko Orešković" army post, where they were handcuffed in pairs and kept without food and water for two days. The soldiers, guards and other persons beat them in a separate room during that time.

Two days later, they were taken to the District Court in Zadar. On the way to the prison, the policemen beat them with sticks. They were placed in several cells and beaten regularly, every day. They were taken out at night, ordered to kneel down and put their hands up, and in that position, they were beaten by soldier boots, heavy-hiking boots, fists and objects. They were also beaten by women who entered the prison freely. The women pulled the prisoners by the hair and made them open their mouth, so that the women can spit inside. One woman lit a mustache of a soldier and forced him to swallow the burnt mustache hairs. They also made the prisoners beat each others and if, in their opinion, the prisoners did not do it strongly enough, then the guards beat them in addition. They forced the prisoners to sing Ustashi songs, and a song which they made-up about their friend Jokić whom they had killed on the way. They also forced the prisoners to lick dust, to eat excrements from the toilet, to kiss the soles of the guards' shoes. They urinated in the prisoners' mouth. They put a door handle in one prisoner's mouth, telling him that it was chicken meet. They put the prisoner's heads in garbage cans, holding the rifle at their heads as they did it.

Some prisoners were forced to satisfy the guards who put their sexual organs in the prisoners' mouth.

Once a month, the prisoners were visited by a doctor, but since he was accompanied by a guard, they did not dare complain. The doctor prescribed some medicines, which they never received.

They were entitled to ask for the medical check-up, but if they did it, the medical staff and the patients in the medical institution battered them.

Although they did not dare complain to the representatives of the Red Cross that they were being beaten, the Red Cross representatives could reach a respective conclusion based on the their appearance.

The prisoners were given very little food, consisting of a slice of bread and a piece of canned meat or a small cup of something that was supposed to look like a soup.

All the documentation related to the proceedings against the captured Serb soldiers had been taken away from them before they were exchanged on May 25, 1995, near Otočac. Most of them are now severely disabled as a consequence of the tortures.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Zlatko Kurtović, commander of the Croatian Army unit that had captured Serb soldiers, and soldiers of his unit;
2. Ante Bušić, born of August 23, 1952, in Gorica, near Grude, f. Jozo, president of the Croatian Democratic Union (HDZ) in Obrovac (beat up Jokić Slobodan the hardest, who died of the wounds inflicted on him),
3. Branko Brkić, investigative judge who conducted the investigation, who asked the prisoners whether they had been beaten even though he saw clearly that they had, but if somebody answered "yes", he ordered that the he be returned to the cell, where he was battered even more brutally,
4. Jurjević, soldier of the Croatian Army (HV) (participated in beating up Slobodan Jokić and other prisoners in Starigrad),
5. Ivica Erlić, aged about 25, guard in the District Court in Zadar, from Tinj, (was among those who took the lead in beating up and molesting the imprisoned Serb soldiers),
6. Edi Bajilo, aged about 28, guard in the District Court in Zadar, from Arbanas near Zadar (was among those who took the lead in beating up and molesting the imprisoned Serb soldiers),
7. Ivica Ušljebrka, guard in the District Court in Zadar, from Bjeljina, near Benkovac, (was among those who took the lead in beating up and molesting the imprisoned Serb soldiers),
8. Jóško Dubroja, aged about 25, guard in the District Court in Zadar, from Zemunik, (was among those who took the lead in beating up and molesting the imprisoned Serb soldiers).

EVIDENCE: Witnesses 236/95-15, 236/95-16, 236/95-17, 236/95-18, 236/95-19, 236/95-20, 101/95 and 291/95.

Taking of hostages and establishment of camps.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-6/S

VI - 050

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Taking of hostages and establishment of camps.

PLACE AND TIME: Bjelovar, May 1995.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The witness was captured at Ševica on 4 May 1995 and transferred with a group of around 40 arrested persons to Bjelovar. He was first placed in a sports hall. Their names were noted down there and they were then sent to take a cold shower. After that the interrogations began.

The detainees were interrogated both in the civilian prison and in the investigating military prison. The witness stayed at both of those prisons.

At first the witness was in the civilian prison where he was placed in a very stuffy cell together with 8 or 9 other detainees. Whenever they were brought into the office for a hearing, they were beaten with truncheons, kicked and punched. The witness saw that P.S. was battered the hardest and as a result could hardly walk at all. The witness does not know anything about his present whereabouts.

On 13 May the witness was transferred to the investigating prison of the Military Court in Bjelovar. As soon as they brought the witness there, they lined the witness and others up against the wall and told them to place their foreheads and toes against the wall and put their hands behind their back. They spent an hour and a half in that position before they were summoned to the courtroom.

The witness was heard by the Military investigating judge Mihael Malčić. After having spent two days and two nights in that prison, the witness was told on 15 May that he was free to go.

However, prior to that they locked them up in a bathroom where they stayed for 24 hrs. After that they transferred them to Ševica where they were placed under house arrest.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

Members of the Croatian armed forces.

EVIDENCE: 618/95-7.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-6/S

VI-051

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Hostage taking and the establishment of detention camps

PLACE AND TIME: Travnik, the detention camp in the "Petar Mećava" army post, October - early November, 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: When he was brought to this camp, the witness was informed about his alleged statement that a radio-station, a sniper-rifle and 1,000 bullets had been found in his house, even though it was not true, and he was forced to sign that statement.

After several days of molestation, he had to put his signature on the required statement. In addition, he was forced to right a letter to his brother, who was in the Serb army, telling him that he was imprisoned, convicted because a radio-station, a sniper-rifle and 1,000 bullets were found with him, as well as to ask his brother to release 26 Muslim prisoners. For that reason, he was placed among Category I prisoners, although he had been arrested as a civilian.

During his stay in this camp in Travnik, the witness did not receive any written decision on his detention and was finally exchanged on 2 November 1992.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

Salko Beba, a Muslim, the prison warden.

EVIDENCE: Records on the witness hearing No. 561/94-3.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-6/S

VI-052

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Hostage taking and the establishment of detention camps

PLACE AND TIME: Detention camp in Trnovo, in the kindergarten building, August - November, 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: In early August, 1992, when detention camps in Godinjske Bare and the village of Dejčići were disbanded, the prisoners were transferred to the newly-established camp in Trnovo, located in the kindergarten building.

The number of prisoners has not yet been established, but from the fact that about 50 Serbs a day were taken away from this camp to be exchanged, it is obvious that a large number of Serbs, mostly civilians, passed through this camp.

In this camp, the prisoners were molested and beaten every day.

In agreement with the guards, Muslim extremists came to the camp every day, to beat the prisoners, and the following took the lead: Mirza Belonja, Edin Hamzić, Izet Cibra, Senad Sačić, Ramiz Ramić, Enez Karačić, Safet Gagula and Džemail Imamović.

The imprisoned combatant of the Army of the Republic of Srpska, Dragan Lalović, from Kalinovik, was beaten especially hard.

At first, the prisoners were given one very poor meal a day, and sometimes not even that, but later, they were given two meals a day.

They slept on the floor, most frequently without any spread or cover.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Mirza Belonja,
2. Edin Hamzić, f. Ismet, born on August 27, 1970, in the village of Hamzići, the municipality of Trnovo, a policeman by profession,
3. Izet Cibra, f. Began, born on January 18, 1967, in the village of Delijaš, the municipality of Trnovo, a postman by profession,
4. Senad Sačić,
5. Ramiz Ramić,
6. Enes Karačić f. Hasan, born on January 22, 1962, in the village of Golubičić, the municipality of Kalinovik, former policeman,

7. Safet Gagula, f. Husko, born on April 23, 1967, in the village of Kumjenovići, the municipality of Foča, policeman in Trnovo until the war,

8. Džemal Imamović, f. Sunjo, born on January 22, 1964 in the village of Delijaš, the municipality of Trnovo.

EVIDENCE: Testimonies by the witnesses filed with the Committee under No. 228/94.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-6/S

VI-053

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Hostage taking and the establishment of detention camps

PLACE AND TIME: Suhopolje near Virovitica, November 1991.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: ZNG (Croatian National Guard) soldiers detained the witness in early November and after the hearing, which lasted for 3-4 hours, let him go home. Ten days later, they detained him again, but on that occasion, they insulted him, called him a Serb nationalist and a chetnik. Two days later, he was taken to the village of Klisa and exchanged for some Croatian citizens.

The witness was thus forcibly expelled from Croatia and is now living as a refugee in Serbia.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

Soldiers of the Croatian National Guard from Virovitica.

EVIDENCE: Witness 400/95.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-6/S

VI-054

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Hostage taking and the establishment of detention camps

PLACE AND TIME: Visoko, July - October 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: At the end of July, 1992, soldiers of the Muslim army bearing the green beret signs, whose commander was Ibrahim Punć, surrounded the settlement of Zbilje, where some Serb families lived. All Serbs citizens - about 36 of them - were closed in the houses of Milinko Erzanović, Mladen Marić and Zdravko Mirić. Guards were placed in from of these houses - three guardsmen in front of each house.

On the occasion of the establishment of this camp,

Milutin Lukić, f. Srećko, born in 1942,

was first beaten and then shot dead in front of his house.

The Serbs shut in these houses were not allowed to move, and were occasionally taken to the weekend-settlement in Varoško Polje where the men were beaten by clubs, an electric cable, rubber hoses, handles of agricultural appliances and riflebutts. They were beaten until they lost consciousness, for several hours.

The witness heard was once beaten incessantly from 12.30 to 18.00 hrs. During that time, 6 of his teeth were knocked out.

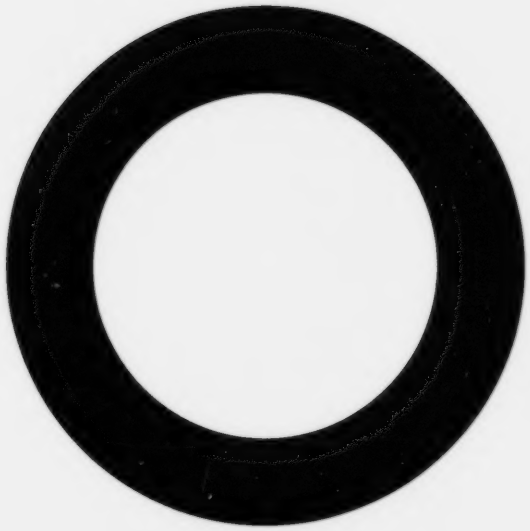
The Muslim soldiers made it impossible for the Serbs detained in these houses to get food and water, the supplies of which had been previously taken away from them.

Due to the lack of food and daily beatings, the witness's lost weight, which fell from 91 kg to 56 kg.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

Ibrahim Punć, commander of the "Green Beret" unit, a taxi-driver in Zenica before the war.

EVIDENCE: 292/95-19.



Devastation of civilian facilities not mandated by military needs.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-6/S

VII - 051

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Devastation of civilian facilities not mandated by military needs.

PLACE AND TIME: Vrbovljani near Okučani, early May 1995.

RIEF DESCRIPTION: Croatian military forces torched 30 Serb-owned houses in the village Vrbovljani near Okučani.

They also set fire to some Serb houses in the nearby villages Gredjani and Čovac.

They took away two cows, two swine and 18 piglets that had belonged to the woman witness. After her return from the camp, the witness only found her dead calf in her yard.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

Members of the Croatian armed forces.

EVIDENCE: 618/95-6.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-6/S

VII-052

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Destruction of civilian facilities without military reasons

PLACE AND TIME: Donji Miholjac, 1991-1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Around 40 Serb houses were mined and torn down in Donji Miholjac. Among others, the houses of the following owners were torn down:

1. Ljubo Krivokuća,
2. Slobodan Krivokuća, a.k.a. Kole, Pavla Radića Street,
3. Zdravko Oljača, Zrinskog and Frankopana Street by the station,
4. Petar Oljača, Katićeva Street (the new block),
5. Milan Borojević, Vladimira Nazora Block,
6. Stana (a.k.a. Seja) Lukić's video club, Djakovačka Street,
7. Rade Rakas, whom Stević wounded from firearms, and later at 2 p.m. threw a bomb into the chimney and damaged the house considerably.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Boško Andrić, around 33 years of age, from Donji Miholjac, activist of Paraga's Party of Rights,
2. Pero Katalinić, police officer and later commander of the Valpovo police station,
3. Slavko Stević, around 41-42 years of age, police officer,
4-5. The Horvat brothers, a.k.a. Burek and Sendvič, from Donje Viljevo near Miholjac,
6. Nenad Miroslavac.

EVIDENCE: The testimony filed with the Committee under number 221/95.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-6/S

VII-053

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Destruction of civilian facilities without military reasons

PLACE AND TIME: Ugljevik, March 1993.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Ordered by Avdičević and Mešić, members of Moslem-Croat armed formations from Teočak fired on 20-23 March 1993 on several occasions a number of large caliber grenades on Ugljevik, a town located outside the war activity zone. As a result of the shelling, civilian Ruža Marković, born on 13 January 1955, was heavily injured, while four houses, owned by Blagoja Tomić, Dragan Marinković, Mihajlo Djurić and Radivoje Simikić, were considerably damaged.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Dževad Avdičević, a.k.a. Babak, son of Džemil, born on 1 June 1964 in Teočak-Sniježnica, commander of the "Hajrudin Mešić" Brigade in Teočak, and
2. Bakir Mešić, son of Meho, born on 2 September 1964 in Srednja Trnova, deputy commander of the "Hajrudin Mešić" Brigade in Teočak.

EVIDENCE: The investigation record, the sketch of the site, testimonies and material damage estimates, all filed under number 174/95-1.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-6/S

VII-054

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Destruction of civilian facilities without military reasons

PLACE AND TIME: Village of Mazgraja, commune of Ugljevik, August 1994.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Ordered by Avdićević and Mešić, members of Moslem-Croat armed formations from Teočak fired on 22 August around 4 p.m. a number of large caliber grenades on Mazgraja, a village outside the war activity zone. As a result of this artillery attack, civilian Borislav Gajić, son of Radovan, born 1 July 1928 in Mazgraj, was heavily injured in the left shoulder blade.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Dževad Avdićević, a.k.a. Babak, son of Džemil, born on 1 June 1964 in Teočak-Sniježnica, commander of the "Hajrudin Mešić" Brigade in Teočak. and
2. Bakir Mešić, son of Meho, born on 2 September 1964 in Srednja Trnova, deputy commander of the "Hajrudin Mešić" Brigade in Teočak.

EVIDENCE: The official record of medical examination and the official record of interviews with Stevo Gajić and Pero Todorović, a medical certificate on injuries and photo documentation, all filed under number 174/95-3.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-6/S

VII-055

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Destruction of civilian facilities without military reasons

PLACE AND TIME: Stara Krivaja near Bjelovar, 1991-1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: This purely Serb village contained 35 houses.

The newer ones built of more solid materials were mined, while the others were burnt.

The village was burnt by members of the Croat Guard. They first expelled from the village the entire population regardless of age, and then started burning the village and destroying the houses.

Before the village was burnt, Croats from Suho Polje had plundered the houses and took away the livestock.

The monument devoted to the Victims of Fascist Terror from World War Two, with the names of the Serbs killed by Ustashi in WW2, was also torn down.

The tombstones at the village cemetery, including the tombstone on the grave of the witness's son, were also destroyed.

At that time there was no fighting in the village.

Today there are no Serbs in the Krivaja village.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

Members of the Croat Guard from Virovitica, particularly Mato from Turanovci and activists from Milanovac.

EVIDENCE: Witness hearing record 430/94.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-6/S

VII-056

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Destruction of civilian facilities without military reasons

PLACE AND TIME: Hodbina and other Serb villages near Mostar, April 1992 and early 1994.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: When the war broke out, Croat and Moslem soldiers started burning Serb houses in Hodbina and other Serb villages around Mostar.

10 Serb houses were burnt in Hodbina.

This was done for no military reasons.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

Martin Bošković from the Buna settlement near Mostar.

EVIDENCE: 440/94-41.

NOTE: Supplement to document VII-015.

Destruction of places of worship, cemeteries, cultural and historical monuments

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-6/S

VIII-036

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Destruction of places of worship, cemeteries, cultural and historical monuments

PLACE AND TIME: Žitomislić Monastery near Čapljina, late June 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The Orthodox monastery Žitomislić was torn down by anti-tank mines and the "UVEA" explosive. First the monastery church was demolished, then the monastery treasury plundered, and finally the monastery dormitory, built in 1963, burnt.

Kudra, Delić and Zegar drove to Žitomislić in a "TAM" vehicle with the inscription "Bregava-Čapljina".

The church was rebuilt in 1566 on the place of the old church.

On 26 June 1941 Croat Ustashi killed the monastery monks and threw them into the Vidonja pit.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Zlatko Zegar, of father Ilija and mother Iva, born in 1965 in Čapljina, HVO member,
2. Mirza Kudra, of father Mithat and mother Ćamila, born in 1968 in Čapljina, member of the HVO 116th Brigade.
3. Zoran Delić, of father Šerif, born in 1960 in Travnik, former JNA Major, presently member of the HVO 116th Brigade in Čapljina.

EVIDENCE: Document 703/94 filed with the Committee.

NOTE: Supplement to document VIII-004.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-6/S

VIII-037

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Destruction of places of worship, cemeteries, cultural and historical monuments

PLACE AND TIME: Village of Kućanci near Donji Miholjac.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The perpetrators tore down the Orthodox church in Kućanci, a village outside the war activity zone. The present Serbian Patriarch was born in Kućanci.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Boško Andrić of Donja Miholjica, active member of Paraga's Party of Rights,
2. Pero Katalinić, police officer and later commander of the Valpovo police station,
3. Slavko Stević, 41-42 years of age, police officer.

EVIDENCE: Document 221/95 filed with the Committee.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-6/S

VIII-038

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Destruction of places of worship, cemeteries, cultural and historical monuments

PLACE AND TIME: Village of Mutnica near Zenica, late 1993.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The Orthodox cemetery in Mutnica was destroyed by members of the Moslem army.

All the tombstones were torn down and removed. The witness also saw them removing marble plates and taking them away in trucks.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Selim Bešlagić, president of the Tuzla commune,
2. Enver Delibegović, commander of the Moslem Territorial Defense,
3. Sead Avdić, president of the Communal Executive Committee, and
4. Mehmed Bajrić, head of the Public Security Service.

EVIDENCE: 234/95-23.

Ethnic cleansing.

IX - 116

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Ethnic cleansing.

PLACE AND TIME: The village Brusnik near Pakrac, May 1995.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Although surrender had been agreed with the Croatian authorities, the Croatian armed forces shelled that village at around 16.30 hrs on 4 May.

After the surrender on 5 May, Croatian armed forces rounded up the entire Serb population. Then the Croatian soldiers singled out men and at around 02.30 hrs loaded them on some trucks and transported them to Pakrac and then to Slavonska Pozega where they placed them in the camp at the local sports hall.

There were a total of 108 villagers of Brusnik in the sports hall camp at Slavonska Pozega. They included 14 people aged over 60 and 2 young 17-year-old men.

They were all first photographed there and then asked to give their particulars, and then questioned one by one. During the interrogations they beat especially hard the younger ones.

A number of detainees were released on 6 May so that 54 detainees from that village remained in that camp in Slavonska Pozega after that. Some of them were later transferred to Bjelovar, others to Osijek as well as to some other camps. In mid-July 1995, 10 - 15 more persons from this village were held in Croatian prisons.

After that the released villagers were summoned again for interrogation at the Brusnik Culture Club.

Thus, the witness was heard at the Culture Club on 8 May and was beaten with a truncheon and kicked with booted feet. When on 10 May he was summoned to the Culture Club for the second time, he was transferred along with another 4 villagers to Tihomir Zorčić's house on the outskirts of Brusnik. They beat them with truncheons there, stabbed them with knives, forced them to lie in the Brusnik River for a whole hour. They forced the witness to carry piggy- back and on all fours anyone who mounted him, they forced him to neigh like a horse, bark like a dog and at the same time kicked him with their booted feet, while one of them placed his gun against his head and pulled the trigger.

He was released after that. On 22 May villagers of Bresnik were once again apprehended and taken to Milorad Nikolić's and Mile Mandić's houses where they proceeded to batter and maltreat them, forced them to lick off salt, tied a bell round their necks as if they were sheep and forced them to bleet like sheep do.

On 23 May the witness was beaten by the perpetrators who bastinadoed him with their truncheons, pushed a gun into his mouth, smashed eggs against his head, forced him to kiss the chess-board flag, took humiliating photos of him, i.e. they would force him to kneel down and some Croatian soldiers would place their feet on his shoulder and then force him to clean and kiss their boots. He found this particularly hard to bear when one of them, who weighed 100 kilos, forced him to lie down and then jumped on his abdomen.

As a result of all this, the witness abandoned his house and property and on 26 May he joined an UNPROFOR-organized convoy in order to cross over into the Republic of Srpska. The witness is currently living as a refugee.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Zeljko Verkaz, commander of the Croatian police force unit at Brusnik, from Barljevina near Pakrac.
2. Members of the Reserve Police Force from Osijek.

EVIDENCE: <1618/95-17 torched 30 Serb-owned houses in the village Vrbovljani near Okučani. They also set fire to some Serb houses in the nearby

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IX-117

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Ethnic cleansing

PLACE AND TIME: Sarajevo, September 1994.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Witness Radisav Stanović, a pensioner, age 74 years, managed to obtain from the Muslim authorities in Sarajevo a decision issued by the Municipal Defense Secretariat under No. 261 dated 15 July 1994 whereby he was allowed to travel abroad, allegedly to visit his son whose residence is in New Zealand.

However, the authorization had been made conditional upon the donation to the Muslim authorities of his apartment at No. 60/3 Palmira Toljatija St. in Sarajevo, area 54 sq ms along with everything inside it.

At present, the witness is a refugee in Višegrad.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

Top-ranking authorities in Sarajevo.

EVIDENCE: Record on the hearing of witness Radisav Stanović and other documents filed with the Committee under No. 440/94-23.

IX-118

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Ethnic cleansing

PLACE AND TIME: The camp Čelebići near Konjic, May - July 1992 and the sports hall Musala at Konjic, August 1993.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: On 26 May 1992 the Muslims caught a large number of Serb men, women and children at the village Bradina, took the women and the children to the school building and held them there for three days. They took the men to detention camps.

After that the Moslems invited the Serbs at Podorašci allegedly for informative interviews and took 63 of them to the Čelebići camp. They took away from them all of their valuables without issuing any certificates, and incarcerated them in 6 manholes (there were as many as 18 men in one of them) where they were nearly suffocated for lack of oxygen. They moved them later to the hangar called "Šestica". They subjected the arrested Serbs to beatings, inflicted bodily harm including terminal wounds in a number of cases. They beat younger men especially hard on their genitals.

In August 1993 Muslims took 38 Serbs from the village Brdjani accusing them previously of constructing an airport for Serb planes and accommodated them in the Musala Sports Hall at Konjic where they subjected a numbe of them to beating to make them donate their blood.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Agan Ramiš,
2. Nedžad Špago,
3. Zija Landžo, a.k.a. "Zenga",
4. Hazim Delić, deputy warden of the Čelebići camp, prior to the war had worked at the enterprise "Drvorezbarstvo" at Konjic,
5. Alić,
6. Edo Žilić, from Šobić camp warden,
7. Hamid Velagić,
8. Nusret Trešnjo, prior to the war had worked at the enterprise "Drvorezbarstvo" at Konjic,
9. Trnka,
10. "Fočak", a guard.

EVIDENCE: Records on the hearing of witness No. 440/94-1.

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IX-119

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Ethnic cleansing

PLACE AND TIME: Goražde - Trebeško brdo, June 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: On 14 July 1992 Muslim units attacked the village Bučje near Goražde. collected the entire Serb population and took them out of the village. En route to Trebeško, they let several women and children go and put up the rest in a house at Trebeško Brdo.

The Muslim soldiers under the command of Ahmet Sejdić from Višegrad subjected Serb males to vicious torture there. At night they took them out in front of the building to pound them and kick them and hit them with their sticks and riflebutts all over their bodies.

They ordered them to lie on their stomachs and "eat" dust while beating them on their backs.

They inscribed the crescent and the star signs on their knees and the letters SDA (standing for the Democratic Action Party) on their backs.

The following died as a result of the injuries they had received:

1. Jovan Čarapić,
2. Dušan Čarapić,
3. Drago Čarapić, all from Bučje.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

Ahmet Sejdić from Višegrad, commander of the Muslim military unit.

EVIDENCE: Records on the hearing of the above witness filed with the Committee under No 440/94-9.

NOTE: Supplement to application I-199.

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IX-120

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Ethnic cleansing

PLACE AND TIME: Osijek, 2 August 1991.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The witness and his wife lived in their private home in Osijek at Eugena Savojskog Str.

On 2 August 1991 some members of the Croatian Army came to his house and ordered him to move out immediately saying that the house had been designated for them.

The witness was forced to abandon his home and flee Croatia.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

HVO Command in Osijek.

EVIDENCE: 584/94-21.

IX-121

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Ethnic cleansing

TIME AND PLACE: Zadar, 2 May 1991.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: As of March 1991 the Zadar Police blocked all exit points in Zadar in order to keep under control and abuse citizens of Serb nationality which they ill-treated by pointing their automatic rifles at them, by searching their homes, threatening them or by harassing them in other ways while the Croats were free to move around without any restraint.

A group of a large number of Zadar citizens violated on 2 May the property of those citizens of Zadar who were of Serb nationality their ultimate objective being to force that population to move out of Zadar.

All this began at around 10 hrs when several columns of vehicles arrived. There were 5 or 6 vehicles in each of the columns and they were driven by civilians with nylon stockings over their heads who were armed with automatic rifles. They got out of their vehicles to make threats at the top of their voices saying they would slaughter all Serbs and singing Ustashi songs.

Around 15.00 hrs at least ten "Liburnija" and other Zadar firms' buses arrived in Zadar from the surrounding villages. The buses were overcrowded with Croats, mostly young people aged between 18 and 25 armed with clubs and iron rods. They got off their buses near the railway station singing Ustashi songs and shouting threateningly that they would slaughter all Serbs unless they moved out. They also smashed up the shops and vehicles whose owners were Serbs or the firms whose head offices were in Serbia.

They were followed by children ages from 5 to 15 who took out goods from the Serb-owned shops or vehicles.

The children were followed by grownups carrying pails full of an inflammable liquid which they splashed all over the looted possessions from Serb homes and over their vehicles and torched them.

The mob comprised between 1,500 and 2,000 mainly young people from Zadar and the surrounding villages.

The fact that on that day the police had been ordered to withdraw from the town and that no policeman was in the street, confirms that this had been organized by the Croatian authorities.

On that occasion, more than 168 shops owned by Serbs were ransacked and demolished and a number of homes and apartments were set ablaze, as registered by the

police and by the Public Prosecutor in Zadar. This led to a massive exodus of Serb citizens from Zadar.

The ransacked and looted shops and homes also include the following:

I. **SERB PRIVATE SHOPS:**

1. NEDELJKO ŠTRBAC, a barber shop,
2. VLADIMIR ŠTRBAC, a coffee-bar totally destroyed,
3. MIROSLAV MILOSAVLJEVIĆ, demolished tailor's shop,
4. MIRKO BUKARICA, restaurant "STARI GRAD" destroyed completely,
5. DJURO KORLAT, toy shop destroyed, apartment barged into and ransacked,
6. PETAR POPOVIĆ, a "Zadar" basketball-player's coffee-bar "TAJMAUT" destroyed
7. STEVO KOVAČEVIĆ, cobbler's shop smashed up
8. MIODRAG OPAČIĆ, "BIS" video-club, they took 1,200 cassettes, a camera, 2 VCRs, 5 floodlights
9. PETAR MATIĆ, a shoeshop looted and destroyed,
10. BOŽO KRIČKA, underwearshop looted and destroyed,
11. PERO KNEŽEVIĆ, coffee-bar "PERO" destroyed totally
12. PERO KNEŽEVIĆ, coffee-bar "PEN" destroyed totally
13. ZORICA DUKIĆ, leather-goods shop looted and destroyed,
14. MIROSLAV RAJČEVIĆ, ready-made clothes shop in the green market, totally destroyed,
15. SENKA and DRAGAN BABAC, pizzeria "PET BUNARA" ransacked,
16. MARIJA MILANKOVIĆ, restaurant "MIRNI KUTIĆ" ransacked,
17. UROŠ VOJVODIĆ, coffee-bar "RAVA", totally destroyed (located 100 m away from the Police Station),
18. VESELIN RA[illegible]KOVIĆ, coffee-bar "GOGI" ransacked,
19. VOJO GNJIDIĆ, coffee-bar "JELENA" ransacked and demolished,
20. GLIŠO KOŽUL, coffee-bar "AKVARIJ" demolished,
21. JOVO KOMAZEC, coffee-bar "JUGA", ransacked,
22. BRANKO LASKOVIĆ, coffee-bar "BULEVAR", ransacked
23. MIRKO ARČABA, coffee-bar "AMBASADOR", ransacked,

24. MARKO OSTOJIĆ, boutique "LIBERTAS", looted and ransacked,

25. MILAN BOGDANOVIĆ, coffee-bar "PEJTON" ransacked,

26. BRANKO KRESOVIĆ, driving school "ZADAR-INOKS" ransacked,

27. MIRO ALAVANJA, an enterprise and food supermarket, both destroyed,

28. ANDJELKO GOLIJANIN, enterprise manufacturing meat products and foodstuffs destroyed,

29. LEPA KOMAZEC, tailor's shop destroyed,

30. "VESNA" auto-shop ransacked,

31. SLAVKO LAKIĆ, a hairdresser's shop destroyed,

32. SHOP AT "BILI BRIG", destroyed,

33. COFFEE-BAR "KAKTUS", ransacked,

34. BOŠKO PUPOVAC, restaurant "BAMBI", ransacked,

35. DJURO GLADOVIĆ, little shoeshop "TIBO" looted and destroyed,

36. LJUBO GLADOVIĆ, little shoeshop "TIBO" looted and destroyed,

37. MARIJA VAREĆAK, glass shop smashed up,

38. VLADO KNEŽEVIĆ, little textile shop "TIBO" looted and ransacked,

39. BRANKO VUKOJE\/IĆ, little textile shop "TIBO" looted and ransacked,

40. UROŠ VUKIĆ, local souvenir shop "TIBO", looted and ransacked,

41. ZORAN DIMOVSKI, a "TIBO" kiosk looted and ransacked,

42. ŽIKA ŽIVANOVIĆ, a "TIBO" kiosk looted and ransacked,

43-48. BEGOVIĆ, 5 "TIBO" kiosks selling different goods destroyed,

49. MILAN CVIJANOVIĆ, stand selling ceramics,

50. DUŠAN BABIĆ, a "TIBO" kiosk selling footwear looted and demolished,

51. LJUBOMIR ĆUK, stand selling different goods looted and demolished,

52. MIŠO KALUDJEROVIĆ, coffee-bar "GURMAN" demolished

53. STEVO ŠTRBAC, barber's shop destroyed and his car parked in front of it set ablaze,

54. ŽIVKO ŠARIĆ, restaurant "PUTNIK", ransacked and torched,

55. PETAR MARIČIĆ, carpenter's shop ransacked,

56. JOVANKA PUPOVAC, hairdresser's salon "ARIJANA" ransacked,

57. LJUBOMIR GLADOVIĆ, a small shoeshop ransacked,

58. NIKOLA KORLAT, a paintings shop looted and demolished,

59. BOŽO MARIČIĆ, auto-parts' shop "PLIMEKS" ransacked,

60. ŽIVKO PAVIĆ, watchmaker's shop "ZENIT" ransacked,

61-75. 15 KIOSKS of different owners at the green market, goods looted, kiosks destroyed,

76. VELJKO MARIČIĆ and his brother, their kiosks destroyed,

77. A PRIVATE HOTEL, broken window panes,

78. SOFIJA PUPOVAC, chiropodists' shop ransacked,

79. NIKOLA SAVIĆ, butcher's shop destroyed,

80. ŽIVKO LAKIĆ, coffee-shop "PROLETER", ransacked,

81. ILIJA GNJIDIĆ, souvenir shop ransacked,

82. ZORAN BJELANOVIĆ, shop at the green market destroyed,

83. DJURO KUTA, coffee-bar near the bank ransacked,

84. DUŠKO ŽUŽA, bakery set ablaze,

85. VINKO GAJIĆ, enterprise "VIJAK" destroyed,

86. SLOBODAN DRAČA, commission store destroyed,

87. NEVEN LEŽAJIĆ, enterprise destroyed,

88. JOVO GAICA, inn "KOZARA" damaged,

89. DRINKO GAICA, enterprise damaged.

II. SERB-OWNED PRIVATE HOMES AND WEEKEND HOUSES:

90. MARKO SLADAKOVIĆ.from Zadar, his home and furniture ransacked,

91. DIMITRIJE DO. UDJ, weekend house at Posedarje near Zadar devastated and looted,

92. JORDAN ZLATKOVIĆ, home at Sukošane torn down completely.

93. PETAR ALAVANJA, home at Sukošane torn down and ransacked,

94. MARIJA VARAĆEK, home in Put Bokanjca Str., broken window panes,

95. VOJIN JOKIĆ, home at Filip Jakov near Zadar torn down and furniture burnt,

96. MILAN and DIVNA ŠKULIĆ (a Croat-Serb mixed marriage) their house was mined while they were asleep at 04.15 a.m.

97. MILAN RELJIĆ, from Zagreb, home on island Vir mined,

98. TOMO POKRAJAC, apartment set on fire,

99. TOMISLAV NEDIĆ, home looted and devastated,

100. NIKOLA KUDRA, motor-car "Citroen" set ablaze,

101. MILOŠ MIRKOVIĆ, weekend house at Ražanc set on fire,

102. MILOŠ GLIGOROVIĆ, house at Ražanc set on fire,

103. DJURA KRESOVIĆ, house set ablaze,

104. RADE DRAČA, house set ablaze,

105-126. 22 WEEKEND HOUSES of a number of owners in the area of Privlaka, Vir and Nin.

III. **SHOPS OF FIRMS AND COMPANIES FROM SERBIA:**

127. "NOVI DOM", furniture shop, Belgrade, completely ransacked and looted, goods transported by trucks and an armchair set ablaze in front of the building of the Court of Law,

128. "JAT" REPRESENTATIVE OFFICE, totally ransacked,

129. "PUTNIK" - Belgrade, rent-a-car service ransacked,

130. "AVIS" - Belgrade, rent-a-car service ransacked,

131. "BEKO" - Belgrade, although it had been previously vacated the shop was smashed up,

132. "MERKUR" - Bačka Palanka, leather goods' shop, completely destroyed and looted,

133. "KLUZ" - Belgrade, ready-made-clothes shop destroyed,

134. "JUGOTURS" representative office ransacked,

135. "BETEKS" ("ALKAR") - Belgrade, sportswear shop looted and ransacked,

136. "PETAR VELEBIT" - Belgrade, shoeshop, ransacked and looted,

137. "OBUĆA" - Belgrade, shoeshop, ransacked and set ablaze,

138. "FRUŠKA GORA" - Ruma, shoeshop, looted and ransacked,

139. "JUGOBANKA" - Belgrade, broken shop windows,

140. "ČIK" - Kumanovo, shoeshop, ransacked and looted,

141. "STANDARD" - Zaječar, leatherwear shop, ransacked and looted,

142. "SIMPO" - Vranje, furniture shop ransacked and looted,

143. "VOJVODINA" - Stara Pazova, furniture shop, looted and ransacked,

144. "LEDERLAND" Belgrade - a shop at the green market,

145-148. "BORBA" - four kiosks, destroyed and set ablaze.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Ivo Livljanić, mayor of Zadar township, currently Croatia's Ambassador to the Vatican,

2. Vladimir Šeks, deputy Speaker of the Croatian Parliament and

3. Petar Šale, a high-ranking HDZ official from Zagreb, all 3 of whom were in those days at Bibinje near Zadar, wherefrom the majority of vandals arrived, as well as

4. Ivan Brzoja, f. Ljuba, m. Marija nee Vrsaljko, born on 12 October 1954 at Nadine in the Benkovac township, head of Police Dpt. in Zadar, a Croat by nationality,

5. Ante Ikić, f. Josip, m. Kristina nee Šikić, born on 22 May 1953 at Gorica, Zadar township, police officer at the Zadar Police Dept., a Croat by nationality,

6. Tomislav Stanić, high-ranking official in the Ministry of the Interior of Croatia, then newly appointed by Zagreb as Head of the Police Dept. in Zadar.

EVIDENCE: Evidence contained in the documents filed with the Committee under Nos. 220/94-2, 82/94, 236/95-6, 236/95-7, 236/95-11, 236/95-12, 157/94 and 101/95.

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IX-122

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Ethnic cleansing

PLACE AND TIME: Visoko, April - June 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: On Orthodox Easter Muslim soldiers drove Serbs out of 7 houses in Visoko, including the Manojlović family (8 members 5 of which were children age under 12 years) and the Molijević family (with 2 children age under 10). They moved Muslems in those homes.

On 20 June the Muslim Army launched a strong attack on the Serb homes at Visoko. At the call of the Muslim soldiers, around 150 Serb men and around 250 Serb women and children came out of their homes to be immediately searched by the Muslims. All their valuables were taken away from them including jewelry, watches, rings, and the like. The women and children were locked up in the classrooms of the school at Visoko and in the Culture Club, and the men in the barracks near the bus station.

There were 150 men put up in a single room in the barracks area 8 by 9 ms so that they did not have enough space even to lie down.

The detainees were subjected to different kinds of torture on a daily basis. With veils over their faces, Muslim soldiers beat them in the course of alleged interrogations. Thus they knocked out several of the witness's teeth, broke several of his ribs and inflicted a number of wounds in his neck area.

As a result of torture and exhaustion three men died including

Vojo Raković, age cca. 55 years.

They tortured the detainees in particular by starving them. The detained Serbs were not given anything to eat for several days, and only very small food rations after that followed by several more days without any food at all. In 2 or 3 months they lost around half of their weight. The witness's weight dropped from 70 kgs to 38 kgs so that he even had difficulties moving around.

Muslim soldiers took particular pleasure in throwing food to their dogs and watching the detained and famished Serbs vie for it with the dogs.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Hajrudin Halilović, a.k.a. "Mrčo", Sefer Halilović's brother, camp warden;
2. Amir Murtić,
3. Asim Hamzić,
4. Miralem Čenov,

5. Samir Selimović, a.k.a. "Domac".

EVIDENCE: 440/94-38.

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IX-123

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Ethnic cleansing

PLACE AND TIME: Bibinje, near Zadar, 2 May 1991.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: On 2 May a large number of citizens of Zadar and Bibinje destroyed in an organized manner the property owned by Serb citizens near Zadar with the aim to force that population to move out of Bibinje.

On that occasion 37 Serb houses and a number of Serb shops were ransacked and demolished at Bibinje.

All the shops and houses had previously been looted. This led to a massive exodus of Serbs from Zadar and its surroundings.

The ransacked and looted houses at Bibinje included, among other, those owned by:

1. BRANKA PAVLOVIĆ, from Korlate near Benkovac, her house was burnt down;
2. GOJKA BOJČIĆ, works in Switzerland, her house was burnt down;
3. Dr. BOROJEVIĆ, works in Switzerland, his house was looted and burnt down;
4. MILOŠ KRESOVIĆ, from Zadar, his house was looted and burnt down;
5. PETAR KOŠEVIĆ, from Zadar, his house was looted and set ablaze;
6. MILOŠ KOVAČ, from Zadar, his house was looted and set ablaze;
7. MIRKO VUJATOVIĆ, from Zadar, his house was burnt down;
8. STEVO RUMENIĆ, from Zadar, his house was torched;
9. DJURA KRESOVIĆ, from Zadar, his house was ransacked;
10. STOJAN SAMOLOV, his house was burnt down;
11. PERA ROKNIĆ, his house was burnt down;
12. Dr ŽIVORAD ZOJIĆ, his house was burnt down;
13. Dr. DUŠAN RNJAK, his house was burnt down;
14. STRAHINJA OŽEGOVIĆ, his house was burnt down;
15. SIMA ŽUNIĆ, his house was burnt down;
16. VLADA PAVLOVIĆ, his house was looted;
17. MIRKO OŽEGOVIĆ, his house was looted;

18-27. TEN HOUSES in the quarter known as "Punta" at Bibinje were set ablaze,

28-37. FIFTEEN HOUSES, in the quarter known as "Režani" were set ablaze.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Ivan Brzoja, f. Ljuba, m. Marija nee Vrsaljko, born on 12 October 1954 at Nadino, township Benkovac, Chief of Police in Zadar, a Croat by nationality;
2. Ante Ikić, f. Josip, m. Kristina nee Šikić, born on 22 May 1953 at Gorica township Zadar, policeman at the Zadar Police Department, a Croat by nationality;
3. Tomislav Stanić, high-ranking officer of the Ministry of the Interior of Croatia put up by Zagreb as a candidate for the office of Chief of Police in Zadar.

EVIDENCE: Evidence filed with the Committee under No.220/94-2 & 82/94.

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IX-124

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Ethnic cleansing

PLACE AND TIME: Novi Travnik, 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The witness lived with his family in Novi Travnik where he had spent his entire period of service and was a pensioner when the civil war broke out.

When the war broke out in Croatia, there was a systematic pressure put on the Serbs living in Novi Travnik; their apartments and garages were broken into, their cars stolen and Muslims and Croats knocked at their doors and said: "You are Chetniks and you have to move out."

They threw messages through the witness's window in which the witness was told to move out. They also wrote threatening graffiti on the walls of the buildings and on the doors of Serb apartments.

When the war broke out in Bosnia-Herzegovina between the Muslims and the Croats, the number of Muslim refugees in Novi Travnik rose steeply and this marked the beginning of a number of public drives involving the vandalization and looting of Serb apartments, as well as the killing of Serbs. This was done by armed and uniformed Muslims.

It was in this manner that

Sima Svetlica

was killed; they stabbed him to death with their knives after having broken into his apartment. Their second victim was a young man whose surname is

Pavlović

who was riddled with bullets when he opened the door of his apartment. A sniper's bullet also killed

Djuro Krupljan

who was standing on the terrace of his apartment.

Dj. M.'s teen-age daughters were raped in their home before the eyes of their parents. Having seen this, Dj. M. hanged himself in the attic of the building where he had been living.

All this made Serbs leave Novi Travnik. Many did not manage to get out, were intercepted en route and forced to hand over all their possessions. They therefore had to hide in cellars and in garages.

The witness is aware that a Dj. D. was molested particularly hard; they held him by the hair and moved a knife blade against his throat while they were searching his apartment. In

doing this, they also cut the arm-chairs, smashed the TV set and made a mess of his apartment. He fell ill as a result and had to be admitted for treatment at the Neuro-Psychiatric Hospital.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Fikret Kunić;
2. Ismo Zaimović.

EVIDENCE: 472/95.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-6/S

IX-125

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Ethnic cleansing

PLACE AND TIME: Cabun near Virovitica, 1991 - 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The witness and his wife and son lived in the place of the witness's birth at Cabun.

In August 1991, when the Croatian Democratic Union (HDZ) was already in power in Croatia, the witness received a message saying that his son would soon be slaughtered, and that he would be made to watch it in person. After this message, in fear for his only son's life, the witness and his wife transferred him to Hungary.

Following this message, the witness was subjected to various forms of harassment. Police patrols often came to the witness's house looking for weapons. Policemen claimed that the witness's son had joined the Chetniks and demanded that the witness hand over his weapons. As the witness's son only had a hunting rifle, the witness handed it over to them. Even after that, however, they came to his apartment again looking for other weapons which the witness did not have. During their calls on the witness the policemen smashed up his things and furniture.

At 23.50 hrs. on 2 February 1992 somebody knocked at the witness's door; the witness was asleep with his wife. Scared to death as they were, the witness and his wife gave no reply and two persons burst into their apartment. Each one of them had a nylon stocking and a cap on his head and face, wore a military uniform, was armed with a "Kalashnikov" rifle and equipped with a walkie-talkie. They started beating viciously and molesting the witness and his wife right away and went on for a whole hour. When at one point the cap fell off an assailant's head, the witness recognized Anica Vazen who lived in the very same village.

The two assailants abandoned the witness's apartment after a third person, who was in the garden, told them through the loudspeaker "They have had enough".

After that the witness and his wife did not dare sleep in their house but went into hiding at a friend's place. Somebody soon removed the entrance door to their house and after that many people repeatedly entered their house and took away their possessions.

As the witness realized that he could no longer live in his native village, he fled with his wife to Serbia and later on managed to sell his house to a Croat for DEM 27,000 even though the amount was far below the actual price of his new house which was worth at least DEM 120,000.

As a result of similar pressures, other Serbs from that village have moved out as well.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Anica Vazen from Cabun;

2. Željko Vajda from Cabun and other HDZ members.

EVIDENCE: 397/95.

IX-126

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Ethnic cleansing

PLACE AND TIME: Osijek, mid-1991.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The witness had been living in Osijek for over 30 years and had her own house there.

In August 1991 she fled with her family to Serbia because she and her family had felt threatened for being Serbs. They currently have refugee status.

The witness's grandson, age 10 years, who was the only Serb in his street, was often beaten by Croat children. He would come home in torn clothes, his head smashed and his nose bleeding.

They received an increasing number of anonymous telephone calls. They were told that they should report to the Chetnik headquarters as chetniks, they mentioned the names of their grandchildren and threatened their children.

The witness's daughter was told threateningly at her place of work by the warehouseman, who had pointed his gun at her breast, that he would shoot her down for being a Serb. When she complained about it to her superior, the superior said that the warehouseman was only joking.

The witness's son-in-law, a Croat who worked at the "Belje" Combine, saw at his enterprise a list of Serbs who were to be killed. The list also included the names of his wife and children. They also put pressure on him to divorce his wife and marry a Croat. He, therefore, decided to flee Croatia with his family.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

Branimir Glavaš, the then President of HDZ in Osijek, who instigated expulsions of Serbs.

EVIDENCE: Record from the hearing of witness by the investigative judge of the District Court of Novi Sad filed with the Committee under No. 694/94.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-6/S

IX-127

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Ethnic cleansing

PLACE AND TIME: Osijek, 1990-1991.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: After HDZ came to power in Croatia in 1990 the witness started receiving anonymous telephone calls from people who demanded that he abandon his home. Unknown persons started coming to his home demanding from him to move out with his family to Serbia. Then some friends of his came, too, and told him to leave Osijek because he is a Serb.

In November 1990 on his way back from work, the witness was shot at from a gun. After the incident, the police came to conduct an investigation, drew up a report but failed to do anything else.

In early February 1991 somebody broke all the windows on the witness's house overlooking the street and left a letter in his mailbox demanding that he leave the town. After that a grenade was thrown on the witness's house and the fence was torn down. The witness reported all this to the police but to no avail.

In the course of April 1991 ZNG members in uniforms visited him at his place a number of times, beat him up, made a mess of his apartment and caused a lot of damage. They told him that he would have to leave his house immediately and that he would not be given any more time to do it.

At that time "Slobodni Tjednik" featured accusations charging the witness with being a chetnik and a terrorist. A grenade was then thrown on his shop causing considerable damage. Once again the police failed to take any action.

On 23 May 1991 the witness, who was on his way to his place of work, was beaten up by five HDZ members. He received injuries in his spine, hands and feet, was stabbed with a knife as well and was taken to hospital. The case was reported to the police.

During his hospitalization, the witness was not allowed to receive any visitors and was declined appropriate medical assistance.

The witness was provoked, spat at and slapped on the face by Croats at this hospital. He asked the doctors to move him to another room but they refused to meet his request.

After two days in hospital and having been informed that they would poison him there, he was secretly transferred by some friends to the hospital in Sombor.

Immediately after that the witness's house was mined again and was considerably damaged by the blast.

In early June 1991 all the witness's possessions from his house and shop were looted.

During his hospitalization the witness received notice from his enterprise that he was dismissed for not having come to work for 5 successive days. The witness suspects that he was persecuted in this manner because he was a high-ranking official of the Serb Democratic Party (SDS) in Osijek which was operating as a legal party.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

Branimir Glavaš and other HDZ members in Osijek.

EVIDENCE: Witness hearing records and other documents filed with the Committee under No. 167/95.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-6/S

IX-128

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Ethnic cleansing

PLACE AND TIME: Crikvenica, end November 1991.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The witness lived in Crikvenica in his own fully furnished apartment area 60 sq.ms. and had a new motor-car make "Golf".

At around 21.30 hrs on 28 November two members of the Ministry of the Interior of Croatia entered the apartment of the witness, who was born in Bosnia, and ordered him to prepare himself to be transported to Bosnia the following day. He was only allowed to pack one piece of luggage.

The following morning they came to pick him up by a police car; there was already a Serb from Novi Vinodolski in that car. They took them both to the Police Station at Crikvenica. After 15 hours spent in that Station, they drove them by a police van, together with one more Serb, to Rijeka and made them embark a ship which was waiting for them and, as far as the witness remembers, was called "Liburnija". There were around 700 people on that ship, most of which were Serbs. There were a small number of Muslims as well.

The ship, escorted by the Military Police, set off at around 16.00 hrs and transported them to Split where they arrived at 7.00 hrs the following morning.

They made them get on six articulated local city transport buses and drove them to Duvno (Tomislavgrad). They divided them up into two groups and one group went in the direction of Mostar and the second toward Posušje.

They made the witness get off in Zenica. This is how the witness was left without his apartment and all his possessions. He currently lives as a refugee in Serbia.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

The top-ranking authorities of Croatia and of the B/H.

EVIDENCE: Witness hearing records filed with the Commiteee under No. 532/94-5.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-6/S

IX-129

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Ethnic cleansing

PLACE AND TIME: Vinkovci, 1991.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The witness lived as a pensioner in Vinkovci.

In May and June 1991 he came under pressure to move out of his apartment and go to Serbia. They called him by phone every day and asked: "You, Serb, are you still here? When will you move out of that apartment? When will you go to Serbia?" The witness had to switch off his phone at night in fear of such threats.

When he went downtown, he was stopped by some people who made threats and hurled most vicious insults at him.

In May 1991 he saw a police vehicle coming; the vehicle stopped by his side. Several policemen got out of the vehicle. The police officers asked him to show them the way to the hospital and as he proceeded to explain he received a terrible blow on the head. He came round on his way to hospital where they sewed together his head wound. His left eye had been injured as well.

As they started threating the witness for being a Serb at that hospital and thus scared him, the witness ran away. He remained in hiding until mid-July when a friend of his, a Croat, told him that something bad was in store for him and that he had better leave for Serbia straight away.

After the witness escaped to Serbia, police officers in Vinkovci caught his son and took him to the local neighborhood community in Vinkovci where they beat him up. He sustained serious bodily harm.

The witness ran away from Vinkovci in a summer suit leaving all his possessions behind. After the witness's flight, some Croats moved into his apartment and into the house of the witness's son.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

Tihomir Zovak, mayor of Vinkovci.

EVIDENCE: Witness hearing records filed with the Committee under No. 577/94 and 17/93

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-6/S

IX-130

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Ethnic cleansing

PLACE AND TIME: Grubišno Polje, 1990 - 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: When he came back to his native village in 1990 after having done his military service, the witness was in a situation to establish that all his former Croat friends with which he had been on very good terms and with which he had often mixed, had become police reservists. Whenever he went out now, they would ask him to produce his I.D. every 100-200 meters.

When HDZ took over in March 1990, a shell was thrown on the house of the witness and his father which destroyed its facade. Somebody wrote the graffiti "HDZ: death to Serbs" on the wall of the Orthodox church at Veliki Grdjevac, and "March forward across the Drina, you thieves and Judases" on the facade of the witness's house.

In June 1991 the witness wrote "Krajina" on the postage stamp with the chess-board flag on it which he was sending by mail to Belgrade. For that reason, he was subsequently summoned to the Police, interrogated and ill-treated.

In the night of 13 August 1991 the witness's house came under the second grenade attack. After that the witness and his parents abandoned this family house area 400 sq.ms. which was subsequently looted and demolished.

In January and February 1992, about 10 Serb houses near the witness's house were mined in this village. Having managed to escape, the witness and his father learnt that somebody had drawn and put up in public places at Grubišno Polje the lists of the names of those who are chetniks, as well as that the witness's father had been sentenced to death by firing squad and the witness to 16 years in prison.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Željko Pušić, chief of police at Veliki Grdjevac;
2. Šandor Tot, head of the Secretariat of the Interior at Grubiško Polje.
3. Alojz Groš,
4. Ivica Ferendžić from Mala Pisavica,
5. Dinko Kranjević, teacher at Veliki Grdjevac,
6. Ivica Debić,
7. Ante Delić from Grubišno Polje.

EVIDENCE: 427/4-94.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-6/S

IX - 131

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Ethnic cleansing

PLACE AND TIME: Vareš, 1992 - 1993.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: In this township the Croat population formed a majority and was in coalition with the Muslims.

The attitude of the Croatian authorities was more or less correct; Muslims, however, who had their units with the "Green berets" markings, often threatened the Serb population and provoked different conflicts whenever an opportunity would present itself.

This was done especially toward rural populations. They would burst into Serb homes and take away certain Serbs who never came back. In the course of 1992 the Croatian authorities were tolerant and did nothing to prevent them. Later on Muslims started looting and torching Serb homes. They repeatedly threatened the Serb population that they would expel them from this area or put them to death, that they could no longer live together and that there was no room for Serbs there.

By pursuing the above policy they managed to cleanse 12 Serb - populated villages around Vareš by November 1993 including Neprivai, Debela Medja, Dražević, Stršljenice, Brda, Radonjić, Slavinj and Planinica.

The Serbs were forced to abandon those villages and leave in the direction of Sokolac and other places. The villages had remained completely deserted and the Muslims' idea to cleanse that territory of Serbs was put in practice.

A large number of villagers were taken to nobody knows where or put to death as for example Nedja Leka from the village Žižci.

By 3 November 1993 the Muslim Army had expelled all Croats and Serbs that had until then been living in Vareš.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

Top-ranking officials in Vareš.

EVIDENCE: Witness 292/95-14.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-6/S

IX-132

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Ethnic cleansing

PLACE AND TIME: The village Ponijevo near Zenica, 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The village Ponijevo was exclusively inhabited by Serbs and the surrounding villages by Muslims.

On the eve of the war in the first half of 1992, the Muslims from the neighboring villages organized military units with "Green berets" markings and started arming them.

They threatened the Serbs from Ponijevo that they would all be either put to death or expelled. They kept saying that there was no room for Serbs in that village, that they could not live in their homes and that all was their property. With the outbreak of war drawing near, their threats were ever more frequent and aggressive, so that most people of Serb nationality abandoned their homes. Already in June 1992 there were no Serbs left in that village, for all had abandoned their homes.

The Muslims from the neighboring villages had looted the left - over property, and set the houses ablaze. The houses that were made of solid construction material were mined by Muslim units. The Muslims from the surrounding villages divided up among themselves the land previously owned by the Serbs.

The interviewed witness was consequently left without 5 hectares of arable land, a big new one-story house, a garage, a stable and other auxiliary buildings, as well as without his combine harvester, a tractor, a mill, 15 beehives in the total estimated value of DEM 700,000.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Siradj Šišić, commander of the Muslim armed formations;
2. Branko Borčina, commander of the Zenica Territorial Defense;
3. Bešlo Mujčin, Military Police Commander.

EVIDENCE: Witness 234/95-23.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-6/S

IX-133

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Ethnic cleansing

PLACE AND TIME: Suhopolje near Virovitica, January 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The witness lived at Suhopolje like his two sons who had their separate households.

In the night of 1 January 1992 a grenade was thrown on the house of the witness's elder son. After that his son fled to Serb-held territory.

The witness's younger son was detained following his dismissal at Bjelovar and exchanged a day later for some Croat citizens.

On 4 January ZNG member Drago Stanišek came to the witness's house and started cursing his Serb mother and demanding from him to get out of his house. He then threw the witness down the stairs saying that there was no room for him there anymore and that he would have to get out of Croatia. As the witness refused to get out of his house, the ZNG member hit him on the face with his automatic riflebutt, broke his jaw, knocked out 4 of his teeth and made a bad cut along his face.

The witness's neighbors took him to hospital at Virovitica where they made 7 stitches and sewed together his cut. A woman doctor then told the witness that he should not stay at hospital for the ZNG would certainly come to the hospital to look for him again.

After that, the witness escaped to Serbia. His elder son's house, on which a grenade had been thrown on New Year's Eve, was mined.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

Drago Stanišek, a ZNG member from Virovitica.

EVIDENCE: Witness 401/95.

YU/SC 780-92/DOC-6/S

IX-134

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Ethnic cleansing

PLACE AND TIME: Banovići, 1992 - 1994.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The witness was born at Banovići where he was working as the manager of a well-known factory when the war broke out.

On 22 May 1992 the witness was taken from his apartment by some uniformed and armed members of the Muslim Patriotic League for an "informative interview". Already at the apartment the witness was hand-cuffed and then taken to the library building of the school "Ivan Goran Kovačić" in the village Banovići where other arrested Serbs had been incarcerated.

The witness spent three days and three nights there and was subjected to torture and inhuman treatment. They beat him with sticks there. As a result of the blows he received on his head with rifleoutts, the witness still has a visible scar.

After that the witness was transferred to the camp for Serbs in the building of the Railway Transport Company at Banovići where there were between 300-400 detained Serbs.

All of them had been subjected to torture and battery.

The witness was locked up in the cellar and was regularly beaten every night between 23.00 and 05.00 hrs, when the curfew was in force. They would most often take detainees to the office on the second floor and beat them there. They beat them with sticks and in most cases they made them put their hands in front of themselves on a table, palms down, and then hit them the hardest on the knuckles.

The witness was transferred from Banovići to the jail in Tuzla where he stayed for 60 days and where they charged him with allegedly having poisoned the water supply at Banovići and with having illegally possessed weapons, even though the witness had a valid license obtained before the outbreak of this war. The trip from Banovići to Tuzla lasted 6 hours because the van by which they were transported stopped whenever it came across any soldiers or other citizens. They would get out and tell those passers-by that the Serbs they were escorting were Chetniks and that they should beat them. In response to such words of encouragement, the passers-by then actually proceeded to beat them.

Sixty days later they released the witness but he was not in a position to get back to his apartment at Banovići, because it had meanwhile been taken away from him along with all his possessions, so that he had to move to his parents' place. He was included in "labor platoons" and had to do forced labor.

This lasted until the end of 1993 when he managed to cross over to Serb-held territory after having paid DM 2,000. Prior to that, he and some other Serbs who had paid for their exit from Banovići, was called to come to the Local Stadium where he had to sign a statement saying that he was moving out of Banovići on a voluntary basis and without any property. It was only then that he was transferred to Bijeljina.

In August 1994 the witness's parents also moved out of Banovići after having paid DM 2,000 for that.

The witness's entire property along with that of his parents, including an apartment, his parents' family home, a truck and business premises was confiscated.

At the end of his statement the witness said:

"I have never been a nationalist, and have never hated persons belonging to any other nationality, especially not Muslims. I was not a member of any political party at the time of my arrest either".

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

1. Mirsad Kukić, President of the Executive Board at Banovići,
2. Šefer Pilić,
3. Abid Kurtić,
4. Nair Kurtić,
5. Abid Mulić, "investigative judge" who took the lead in the inhuman treatment of Serbs at the camp in the Railway Company building,
6. Andrija Getoš, a.k.a. "Miro",
7. Mrkonjić, a.k.a. "Mrkonja" from the village Ornagići near Banovići, who took the lead in beatings of the detained Serbs,
8. Ethem Joldić, a.k.a. "Edo", camp warden in the Railway Company building.

EVIDENCE: 232/95

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IX 135

DESIGNATION OF CRIME: Ethnic cleansing

TIME AND PLACE: The village Raspotočje, Zenica township, 4 and 5 June 1992.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: On 4 June 1992 extremely strong Muslim armed formations launched a sudden attack on the Serb part of Raspotočje near Zenica. The defenseless Serb villagers surrendered.

The Muslims transported around 140 men by buses to Zenica and incarcerated them in the local penitentiary, whereas they took women, children and elderly people to the prison at the elementary school "Sead Škrgo" in Zenica.

Some 1,200 Serbs collected in this and in other villages around Zenica were brought by force to the penitentiary in Zenica on that occasion.

The detained Serbs were subjected to battery and torture, and the witness is aware that the following died as a result of beatings:

1. Radovan Djukić from Lokve,

who worked as a guard at the mine in Zenica and a

2. Kuprešak from Osječanik near Zenica.

When on 5 August 1992 the witness got out of jail, he found his home in the village burnt down and devastated. Also devastated had been the houses of his next-door neighbors Stanimir Bencun, Uroš Bencun, Veljko Janković and Danilo Janković.

INDICATIONS CONCERNING PERPETRATOR:

Muslim armed formations in which served brothers:

1. Džemal Huseinspahić,
2. Kemal Husenispahić,
3. Mehmed Huseninspahić, all from the village Gnjusi near Zenica.

EVIDENCE: Witness hearing records filed with the Committee under No. 283/94-6.

Committee for the Collection of Data
on Crimes Committed against Humanity
and International Law

No.471/95
Date: August 23,1995
Belgrade, 10, Vlajkovićeva st.
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DECAPITATION AS A MEANS OF GENOCIDE OVER THE SERBS IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

The magazine "Novi voks" published in Sarajevo promoted the most extreme Moslem stances and openly called for genocide of the Serbian people.

Thus in its October 1991 issue No.3, on page 40, in a regular feature called "Documents", "Novi voks" published an article entitled "What (is to be done) with the Serbs in the Moslem Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina", which, inter alia, states the following:

> "1. Every individual Serb must be aware of the responsibility of the entire nation for his own uncontrolled acts. The punishment for evildoings committed will be collective - for one Moslem house torn down ten Serbian houses will be demolished, for one dead Moslem 100 Serbs will be liquidated. For a wounded Moslem, depending on the severity of the wound - 10 to 50 Serbs.
>
> 2. All Serbs will have 12-hour working days, the salaries of all employees will reflect the degree of their loyalty and will as a rule be by 30% below the salaries Moslems occupying the same posts receive.
>
> ...
>
> 9. A good Serb is a live and obedient Serb; or a dead disobedient Serb....".

The front page of the No.3 issue of this magazine which came out half a year before the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina was proclaimed in April 1992, carried the message "Khanjar division readying" illustrated with a drawing of an armed Moslem soldier beneath whom were the cut off heads of the Serb leaders Karadžić, Koljević, Milošević and Šešelj with the Moslem soldier trampling Karadžić's head underfoot.

The khanjar division was a military unit composed of Moslems from Bosnia and Herzegovina, which, having previously been specially trained in France and Germany, fought on the side of fascist Germany in World War II and is remembered for the war crimes committed against the Serbian people by its members.

This cover page presaged what would start happening to the Serbs a year afterwards, when civil war broke out in the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina as well.

There ensued a massive genocide of the Serbian people which involved the killing of Serbs by decapitation, as was characteristic of the period of Turkish rule in these lands, when the beheading of Serbs was common practice also. Ivo Andrić, who was born here and is the only Yugoslav Nobel laureate for literature, also describes this in his books.

Following are some examples of this practice of killing Serbs by decapitation.

1. On May 26, 1992 Zvonko Zovko, from Podorašac near Konjic, a member of Croat-Moslem armed formations, chopped off the head of the Serb Sretko Kuljanin from Bradina near Konjic, who was captured in Bradina, took it to Konjic as a trophy, kicked it around the streets and in the end impaled it on a stake.

When Sretko's wife Branka, seven months pregnant, heard of this on May 28, she went into labour. However, the Moslem gynecologist in Konjic, Dr. Jusufbegović, refused to attend to her although her waters had broken and he returned her to the Musala camp in Konjic where on June 14 1992 she gave birth to a child which, according to the findings of the Mother and Child Care Institute in Belgrade, was born with brain and optical nerve atrophy (in his second year a pronounced retardation in the development of the motor functions was established manifested as incomplete control of the head, inability to sit, stand on his legs and impaired vision with oculogyration and the inability to fixate the source of light). In the view of the physicians of this renowned child care establishment this is the consequence of premature birth and of adverse influences before birth and the prognosis is that the child will remain severely handicapped for life.

Proof: Documentation of the Committee 106/94.

2. After June 8, 1992, there remained only 13 Serbs, elderly men and women in the village of Ledići, the commune of Trnovo, most of whom met their death at the hands of Moslem-Croat military formations commanded by Ethem Godinjak, Head of the Secretariat of Internal Affairs in Trnovo before the war.

In this way was killed Rade Mijovčić (f. Aleksa), 70 years old. His body was found on August 7 with the head severed from the rest of the body.

The body of Savka Vasić (f. Nikola), a woman 78 years old, who was butchered on her doorstep, was also found without the head.

Members of Godinjak's unit found and arrested the last five remaining Serbs from the village of Ledići on June 18 and 19. They drove them in the direction of Treskavica and killed them on a spot called "Ledička krivina".

During the in situ inspection carried out after the Serbs liberated this territory the beheaded bodies of all these five Serbs were found: Tankosava Mijovčić (f. Jovica), a woman 70 years old; Ljubica Vasić (f. Djura), a woman 84 years old; Ikonija Vasić (f. Lazar) a 92-year old woman; Zoran Vasić (f. Jovan), 71 years old and Milka Vasić (f. Danilo) a 56-year old woman.

Three of the heads were not found and two heads were found away from the bodies.

Proof: 228/94-30.

3. On October 5, 1992, Moslem armed formations attacked the house of Sreten Djokić in the village of Divovići near Bratunac, and two days later the bodies of the people killed in Divovići were handed over to the Serbs.

The body of Sreten Djokić was given without the head and the right arm. On the neck hung a patch of skin with hair from the top of his head.

The head and the arm were never found and the body was buried without them.

Proof: 37/94-6.

4. Nedeljko Lukić, 52 years old, was killed in the orchard in front of his house in the village of Vujičić near Brčko on September 14, 1992. His head was then cut off and taken away. He was buried without the head.

Proof: 144/95-10 and 617/95-14.

5. The Moslem Ejub Dugalić, a member of the "intervention platoon" in Slavonski Brod, forced Mirko Djerić from the village of Donja Močila near Brod out of his house on July 12, St. Peter's Day, 1992.

He maltreated and tortured him and then returned him to the house and killed him in the bathroom. Then he cut his head off and left it in the attic.

Proof: 227/95-15.

6. Sometime in July 1992 Ivko Soldan brought two amputated human heads to Sijekovac near Bosanski Brod and showed them around Sijekovac and in the restaurant of Hazim Ćutić saying that those were the heads of Serbs whom he had slain.

Proof: 227/95-15

7.The heads were also cut off of the Serbs Stojan Pudić and Perica Jovičić who had been taken prisoner by members of the 108th Bosanska Posavina brigade when the village of Bodelište was attacked in March 1993.

According to the findings of the post mortem examiners of the corpse of Stojan Pudić his head was cut off most probably in two stages. The edge of a mechanical instrument severed the soft tissue of the neck in the first stage and in the second the body was cut through of the fourth cervical vertebra at a stroke with the edge of a heavy instrument. In the opinion of the examiners, he was probably first wounded by firearms in the lower limbs and then, as he lay there still alive, his head was cut off; the firearm wounds on the head and chest were inflicted only after the head had been cut off.

The findings in respect of Perica Jovičič were similar. He first sustained lacerations and contusions on the left side of the face and a double fracture of the jawbone and then while he was in lying position and still alive his head was cut off. The wound from a hand gun in the area of the left breast was inflicted after death i.e. after his head had been cut off.

Proof: 144/95-9.

8. Marko Ivanović from Lisović near Trnovo was killed by decapitation; his head was not found with his body on June 6, 1992 when the Serbs liberated this village so that his body too was buried without it.

Proof: 228/94-26.

9. Janko Popović was slaughtered in front of his house in Gornja Presjenica near Trnovo on July 7 1992. After slitting his throat they cut off his head.

Proof: 228/94-15.

Darko Parežanin, a captured Republic of Srpska soldier, taken prisoner on June 30, 1992 in Škoripov Gaj near Trnovo, was beheaded.

Spasoje Popović was captured at the same time and his head was also cut off and it was never found so that his body too was buried without the head.

Proof: 228/94-32.

11. Živko Marković, 61 years old, was killed in the village of Mirušić in the commune of Foča.

His head was cut off and then put on a tree. This happened on May 20, 1992. His head was cut off, his left arm was cut off, he was flayed, his stomach ripped and saturated with salt.

Proof: 36/95.

12. On November 13, 1994, four members of the Army of the Republic of Srpska were taken prisoner at the Herzegovina war theater. After capture they were taken to the cellar of the Museum of the Revolution in Jablanica which had been turned into a camp for Serbs. In December 1994 they were killed.

Mirko Simić was killed by beheading. Adnan Salčin, a member of the Moslem army cut off his head with a saber. His body was exchanged in Podveležje without the head, as was also noted in the post mortem examination carried out on March 18,1995.

Proof: 392/95 and 371/95.

13. Niko Maleš, born in 1931, was killed by decapitation on April 7, 1992 in the village of Rilić in the commune of Kupres.

Proof: 117/95-4.

14. In an attack on the Serb village of Brežani, the commune of Srebrenica, on June 30, 1992, members of Moslem armed forces killed 19 serb villagers. The body of Miloš Novaković from the hamlet of Ćićevac was found with the head cut off.

Proof: 493/94-9, 493/94-5, 493/94-6, 493/94-7, 493/94-8 and 635/94-9.

15. Slavko Mladjenović,(f. Ljubomir), born in 1965, was killed on August 8, 1992 during an attack on the village of Ježestice, the commune of Bratunac.

He was buried without the head which had been cut off and taken away.

Proof: 68/94 and 635/94-28.

16. In an attack launched on the village of Vrasalići, the commune of Rogatica, on November 20, 1992, Miloš Kovačević, about 65 years old, was shot dead in front of his house by Rusmir Balaš When Miloš fell on the ground, Rusmir cut off his head and right arm at the elbow and his penis and then threw the head and penis away from the body.

Proof: 137/95-8.

17. Pero Ožić was killed in 1993 in Fojnica. He was first forced to dig his own grave and then killed and beheaded. Responsible for the killing is Omer Pobrić, a militia commander in Fojnica before the war.

Proof: 319/95.

18. In clashes between Moslem armed forces and those of the Army of the Republic of Srpska on November 5,1992 in the area of Kamenica, the commune of Zvornik, the Moslems captured and killed by beheading Vlado Grabovica, Savo Djokić, Dragomir Božić, Slavko Tijanić, Savo Kazanović and Radomir Pavlović.

Dragomir Božić was massacred and the head severed from the body.

The head of Slavko Tijanić was found without the eyes, ears and nose, a 6 mm diameter iron bar was found in his chest, while his neck, hands and feet were tied with wire.

The head of Savo Kazanović had also been cut off, his chest pierced with a large nail, and he himself nailed to an oak tree and crucified.

A head without the body was also found which is assumed to have belonged to Miloš Grabovica.

The following were also killed in Kamenica on November 5,1992: Miladin Aščerić, 28 years old; Mićo Tešić, 24 years old and Nikola Milinović, 27 years old. They were also beheaded.

Proof: 184/94-5, 184/95-6, 184/95-7 and 184/95-8.

19. In an attack launched on May 29, 1992 on the village of Bavar, the commune of Jajce, members of the Croato-Moslem army killed Stana Trifunović, 68 years old. They slit her throat and then chopped her head off with an axe.

Proof: 116/95-12 and 333/95-1.

20. Mirko Dejanović from Majevac was killed on May 6, 1992 in Ritešići by members of Croat armed formations from the villages of Ritešići and Brezak. They killed him by cutting his head off with a pickax. They cut off his penis and put it in his mouth.

His body had over 100 stab wounds inflicted with a knife. Jela Titura (female) from Ritešići took part in the killing.

Proof: 30/94

21. In July and August 1992 Moslem youths aged 15-16 carried around Sarajevo the heads of killed Serbs, which they found in the cellars of the part of Sarajevo called Dobrinja 5.

They played with and kicked around the heads and threw them in garbage bins.

Proof: 234/95-1.

22. In an attack carried out on June 3,1992 on the village of Brežane, the commune of Srebrenica, Moslems killed Milivoje Mitrović and Stanoje Mitrović. When this village was liberated in April 1993 their headless bodies were found.

Stanoje Mitrović's throat had been slit by one "Kemo" from Pale.

Proof: 635/94-9.

23. The Moslems killed the Serb Sredoje Jovanović from Krniće by beheading him when they attacked this village on July 5, 1992.

Proof: 493/94-13.

24. Miloš Pepić from the village of Pepić, the commune of Kladanj, over 60 years of age, was killed on January 31, 1994 in the area of Banderka near Šehovići. They killed him by chopping his head off on a block with an axe.

Proof: 184/95-34

25. On September 24,1992 Moslem forces occupied the village of Podravanje in the commune of Milići, set it to fire, looted it and killed all the wounded whom they found in the village. They killed 19 persons on that occasion and massacred their bodies.

Zulfo Tursumović from Sućeska had the severely wounded Tomislav Perendić put his head in his (Tursumović's) lap and then slaughtered him and cut his head off.

Svetozar Jovanović's head was cut off and impaled on a stake and Gojko Tomic was beheaded and his head thrown some 20 metres away from the body.

Proof: 184/95-34.

26. During the Moslem attack on the village of Snagovo on February 19, 1992, four villagers were killed. The head and one arm of Dobrivoje (other particulars are being established) were cut off.

Proof: 184/95-1.

27. Andja Vukomanović was slaughtered early in August 1992 and her body was found towards the end of October 1992 in front of the house in the hamlet of Švaljak, the commune of Trnovo, with the head severed from the body.

Proof: 228/94-31.

28. After Trnovo was taken in July 1992, Serb civilians found in Trnovo and the vicinity were killed.

Danilo Mišović, 78 years old, was killed in front of his house in the village of Tošići near Trnovo. His remains were found buried under a dump heap.

These burials were organized by the so-called "Land Sanitation Commission". During in situ inspection and exhumation on August 13, 1992 his body was found without the head.

Drago Golijanin, 86 years old, was killed on July 31, 1992 on Rogoj, in an area called Rankčev Do. His remains were found on September 22, 1993, when it was established that the head had been severed from the rest of the body.

Proof: 228/94-23 and 228/94-25.

29. The Moslem Zijo Kubac slit the throat of the Serb Vasilije Lavljiv in mid-October 1993 in Sarajevo, on a spot called "Kazan", and then cut off his head with a knife and Mrs. Lavljiv

was killed by Esad Tucaković who also cut her head off. Then their bodies were hurled into the abyss.

Proof: 432/95.

30. In mid-September 1993 the Serbs Duško Jovanović and Ervin Nikolić were brought into the premises of the Headquarters of the tenth mountain brigade of the Army of B&H in Bistrik, where they were beaten and then taken towards Boguševac to a spot called "Kazan". There they took them into the sniper platoon dugout where they were again beaten and then Samir Ljubović killed Jovanović with a knife and Samir Pajkić cut off Nikolić's head.

Proof: 432/95.

31. In mid-October 1993 Predrag Šalipur and his wife Katarina were arrested in their flat in Sarajevo, Borisa Kidriča street No. 3. On the orders of Mušan Topalović they were taken to the Headquarters of the 10th mountain brigade of the Army of B&H together with Branislav Radosavljević who happened to be in Šalipur's flat. There they beat them.

Afterwards they were taken to a spot called "Kazan" where Nihad Hodžić cut the throat of Branislav Radosavljević slashing it twice or thrice with a knife and then cut his head off. Then he gave the knife to Husein Hodžić who severed with it the head of Predrag Šalipur who had been previously killed by Sabahudin Živa and Omer Pendžo. Then they threw their bodies into the "Kazani" precipice.

Proof: 432/95.

32. According to the witness heard, a peasant woman 57 years old, while she had been held in prison at the Secondary Education Centre in Jajce in mid-1992, she had been made to listen to a tape describing the ordeals of Serbs at the hands of Croats and Moslems. Members of her family were also mentioned on the tape as having been slain by Croats and Moslems.

Specifically, she heard that her husband and son had been killed and that Moslems and Croats played soccer with their chopped off heads. She was made to listen to that tape every day.

After having been released from prison, she stated, she was so tormented and lost that she was unable to recognize her own son and husband when she was reunited with them.

Proof: 561/94-4.

33. Zekira Mulasmajić, an elementary school sixth grader from Novi Šeher near Maglaj, speaks about the beheading of Serbs in her Diary.

In her entry of September 29, 1992, she wrote that the Moslems had taken Glipova Glava, and stated, inter alia:

"... On that same day I saw something I never ever imagined I would see, a chopped off head of a Chetnik. Safet (Devletin) told Hido how some guys had brought a Chetnik head and were playing ball with it. I and Lalo immediately went downtown to see whether that was true. And indeed some guys downtown were really carrying a wrapped head. Down by Bahro's shop they unwrapped it and I saw it... The face was black and the hair was horrible ... they say that the lad had been young, 22 at most. Nothing is surprising in this fratricidal war. There are lots of heads rolling about..."

Proof: 471/95.

34. In the area of Kružno Groblje near Crni Vrh the following Serbs were killed by decapitation in mid-September 1992: Branislav Djurić, 40 years old, from Gornji Teslić; Blagoje Blagojević, 46 years old and Nenad Četković, 22 years old, from Jasenava near Teslić.

A mercenary from Saudi Arabia had his photograph taken with their cut off heads.
Proof: Žarko Krstanović, **By Genocide Against the Serbs**, Belgrade, 1995.

35. In exchanges of bodies the Serb side is being given an increasing number of headless corpses, with it being established by post mortem examinations that the heads had been cut off. Thus the Moslem side handed over the headless bodies of the following persons, post mortem examinations of which were carried out on November 11, 1993 at the cemetery in Vlakovo in Sarajevo:

1. Slavko Rajčević (f. Milan), born in 1957, from Sarajevo, and
2. Boško Mizdrak (f. Steva), from Sarajevo.

In the vicinity of Trebinje such post mortem findings were established on March 7, August 17 and February 23, 1993 on the bodies of the following persons:

3. Slobodan Pejaković (f. Ilija), born in 1960,
4. Zoran Radović (f. Martin), born in 1966,
5. Petar Sekulović (f. Danilo), born in 1960,
6. Djordje Bulut, born in 1949, and
7. Saša Maraš, born in 1973.

In the vicinity of Bileća such post mortem findings were established on July 11, 1992 on the bodies of the following persons:

8. Mile Tršić (f. Dragutin), born in 1946, from Mostar,
9. Milan Bojanić (f. Dragutin), born in 1956,
10. Luka Papić, born in 1954, and

11. Goran Mrković, born in 1960.

In the vicinity of Nevesinje, on March 18,1995, such post mortem findings were established on the body of:

12. Trifko Žuža (f. Dušan), born in 1947.

In the vicinity of Priboj, such post mortem findings were established on May 5,1994 on the bodies of the following:

13. Jovan Tomić (f. Steva), born in 1939, and
14. Dragan Jurković, born in 1965.

In Bratunac such post mortem findings were established on March 21 and 22, 1993 on the bodies of the following:

15. Bora Blagojević, born in 1973,
16. Dragica Mastikosa, born in 1955, and
17. Miodrag Vorkapić, born in 1971.

In the village of Kravice such post mortem findings were established on March 18 and 19, 1993 on the bodies of the following:

18. Lazar Veselinović (f. Kostadin), born in 1935,
19. Mitar Nikolić (f. Cvijan), born in 1927,
20. Kristina Erić, born in 1921, and
21. Djordje Miladinović, born in 1936.

In Faković such post mortem findings were established on July 10 and 11, 1993 on the bodies of the following:

22. Ranko Rankić, born in 1933
23. Zora Prodanović, born in 1941, and
24. Obren Bogićević, born in 1932.

In Zvornik such post mortem findings were established in October 1994 on the bodies of the following:

25. Cvija Kostić, born in 1927, and
26. Milorad Milić-Lazarević, born in 1918.

Proof: Forensic findings of Dr. Zoran Stanković, reg. under No. 471/95.

Committee for the Collection of Data on
Crimes Committed against Humanity and
International Law

GENOCIDE OF THE SERBS IN MOSTAR

In his Sixth Periodic Report, Mr. Mazowiecki, special rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights, states:

"The number of Serbs, which before the war was 30,000 after the ethnic cleansing of the Serbs in Mostar, fell to only 300."

1. A retired lady from Mostar **9/94**, stated:

... On June 1, 1992, the Ustashi came to our flat in Mostar, beat me and my husband, took away all valuables, gold, bracelets, chains, wedding rings, watches, crystalware, expensive clothes. They took all this before our very eyes. They repeatedly clobbered him with a stick and he fainted from the blows. They also beat me. I had recently had surgery. I showed them my wound but that did not help any, in fact they took the bandage from my wound and stuffed it into my mouth trying to choke me. Then they put a knife to my throat and cursed my Serb mother. This kind of torture went on until July 15, 1992.

It was the worst on July 15. On that day they beat us the most and took away everything from the flat - the household appliances, the cooking range, the refrigerator, the TV set, the music deck and our two cars, one my husband's and the other my son's. They forbade us to leave the flat and so we spent 15 days.

On August 1, 1992, they took us to the camp at the Military Hospital where they had set up a camp for Serbs. On that day they beat us and showered the vilest abuse at us. In this camp they handed us over to Ivan Zelenika, an inveterate criminal, who tortured all the Serbs in this camp. They stripped me and my husband naked and pounded us with nightsticks. My husband's head started bleeding. They took 700 DM from my husband. Two of them standing by Ivan ordered me to take my wedding ring off and I did.

In this camp I shared a cell with 6 Serb women from Mostar whom I had not known before. Here they also tortured us and threatened that we would be taken to the camp at Ljubuški where they tortured inmates with gas and electric shocks. From this place they took us to Grude where a notorious camp for Serbs had been set up. There I saw people without eyes, with broken arms, with cut off ears. They told us: Look at these people, this is the way you will be treated also. One of them added that those were not people but Serb dogs. As there was no place there they took us to the camp at Ljubuški. There was no room there either. The exclusive inmates of this

camp were Serbs, whom they showed us. They had gaping wounds, burns, were without eyes and were maimed.

2. In his statement the witness **91/94**, a pensioner from Mostar, currently residing in Belgrade, stated, inter alia:

... On July 9, 1992 a patrol of the Croatian military police led by Sergej Belović barged into my flat in Mostar on Ante Zuanića street. Immediately they started beating me and my wife hitting us with their hands and kicking us with their feet. They took us to the building of the former military infirmary - the headquarters of the Military Police of the HOS (Croatian Armed Forces) and separated us. They locked me up in a room in the cellar of the same building. There they beat me for two days in a row because my sons, who were in Belgrade then, were allegedly Chetniks. On the third day they took me to Mario Milićević, a high-ranking officer of the HOS. He said that he would put me in the Dretelj camp which was like Aushwitz and that the only way for us to be released was for our sons to pay them the sum of DM 35,000. He asked for the telephone number of my sons in Belgrade and I gave it to them out of fear.

Several days later he informed me that he had reached agreement with my sons and that he would hand us over to them at the Hungarian border.

On July 13, 1992, Mario Milićević and Marko called "Zeljo" took us in a car, via Split and Zagreb, to a spot at the Hungarian border near Koprivnica. There they handed us eviction orders. We were handed over to our sons at the Slovenian-Hungarian border, after they had given them DM 30,000. Later our sons told us that over the telephone Milićević had threatened to kill us unless they gave them the money, so they agreed to this blackmail in fear for our lives.

The witness states that things worth DM 50,000 remained in his flat in Mostar which he had to leave forcibly. A garage worth DM 10,000 with a "Lada-lux" automobile in it was also left behind.

3. The witness, file No. **92/94**, stated, inter alia:

The witness lived in Mostar from 1963 working as a bookstore manager. After the big explosion of a tank truck near the barracks on April 2,1992, which caused vast casualties and damage to property, HVO (Croatian Defence Council) military units began to be formed in Mostar. They began arresting citizens of Serb nationality and taking them to "Čelovina" prison on Šantica street.

In May armed HOS units in black uniforms appeared. Members of these units looted the apartments of Serbs and took Serb families to prison. Thus on August 15, 1992 three uniformed HOS members fell upon the witness's flat. He later learned that one of them was named Haris Fazlagić and one Sergej Belović. They demanded that all the gold, jewelry and money be put on the table, so the witness and his wife brought all their valuables and put on the table one watch worth DM 200, four or five lady's rings, several golden bracelets, 1 gold chain and DM 200-300. Belovic took it all.

The witness and his wife were taken to the former military infirmary and a prison had been set up in the cellar of that building. Men were held in one room and women in another. There he found some 20-30 men. He was immediately taken to the prison warden Ivo Zelenika for

interrogation. The latter wanted to know what property the witness possessed, so that he concluded that the objective of the interrogation was for them to seize that property. At a certain point Zelenika grabbed a saber and putting the blade next to the witness's throat threatened to kill him unless he told them where the money was. Already on the first day they beat him with clubs on the body. After three days of interrogation he confessed to having another DM 1,100 in the flat and told them where it was. He and the other inmates were threatened that they would be surrendered over to the torturers nicknamed "Crvenkapica" and "Luster". When they passed down the corridors the guards kicked them with their feet in heavy army boots on the most sensitive parts of the body. Handcuffed to each other in threes, and there were nine of them, they were dumped into the cellar in which his wife also was. He saw that she was severely bruised all over the body.

4. The witness **140/94-5**, in the minutes dated April 13, 1994, stated, inter alia:

From April 1992 to May 18 of the same year the witness lived in the village of Goranci. The morning of that day the village was surrounded by Croat and Moslem troops who ordered the villagers out of their houses. He too was taken out of his house and immediately tied to a post with his hands on his back. Then they beat him with their hands and kicked him with their feet and also pounded him with a metal rod on various parts of the body demanding that he tell them where his son was. They took him and the other captured villagers to the west camp in Mostar, to the cellar of a university building.

Describing the physical torture they were subjected to the witness stated: "They took the prisoners one by one to a room and there they beat them on the arms and legs with some metal objects which were the fragments of an exploded mortar shell with sharp points. When they returned from such interrogation the men were bloody, disfigured, they would faint and the police poured water on them to make them come to. They beat me in the same way when they took me out telling me that I was a Chetnik; once they hit me in the face so hard that they knocked out six of my upper front teeth. They hit me in the back, legs and arms, they forced me to kneel during interrogation holding my arms up. I fainted from the blows."

He further explained how after three days he was transferred to Ćelovina prison where he remained for three months and where the physical torture continued. In this prison were also Medan, a judge of the District Court in Mostar, Dušan, a policeman, M.M. and S.I., who would be brought back from interrogation all beaten up, smeared with blood all over and fainting. They broke M.M.'s both arms and wounded him with a firearm in the leg, and S.I. lost his mind on account of the beatings. They beat especially viciously the captured YPA reservists. Thus they broke the legs and arms of V.T. from Bijelo Polje near Mostar so that after the interrogation he could not move at all. They would take out M., the brother of M.M., strip him naked, tie his hands and beat him with every conceivable object they had. He would afterwards be brought back to prison on a stretcher.

Through the prison window he could see the policemen taking out younger women from the basement of the building whom then they stripped naked and raped and then forced to promenade in front of them naked. Among these women he recognized the wife of the former director of "Hepok-Komerc" who was later killed together with her daughter.

In conclusion the witness stated that his house in his native village of Goranci had been burned down and destroyed.

5. The witness **140/94-6**, in the minutes dated April 12, 1994 stated the following:

... Until the outbreak of war in 1992 I lived with my husband and two children in Mostar, the settlement of Željuša. One day Moslem and Croat troops fell upon the village. A man from our neighbourhood called Duka was in his passenger car at that moment. I personally saw Croat and Moslem soldiers set his car on fire. Duka clambered out of the car alone. I saw a soldier walk up to him and slit his throat right there. Duka burned in the car. On that occasion all Serb houses were set to fire and the Serb families fled in the direction of Nevesinje.

... In the village I had a house 12 m. long and 10 m. wide, which was burned down.

6. The witness **221/94-10**, a retired professor, stated, inter alia:

... Before the outbreak of war I lived in Nevesinje. In March 1992 I joined the YPA as a reserve corps officer and with my unit I went to the "North camp" in Mostar. On April 3, 1992, HOS members blew up the barracks in Mostar and the armed conflicts began then.

... On June 16, 1992 I myself, Branko Glavan, deputy commander of the Mostar security brigade, Novica Johlija, Velimir Avdalović and tze private Mladen Soldo set out for negotiations with members of the HOS and Moslem forces. Before we reached the place where the negotiations were to be held we were captured by the very same people who had invited us to negotiate and taken to the store in Svinjarine. There we found an active YPA captain, a reserve YPA major and a group of 26 soldiers. During the night they started to insult us, to threaten that they would kill us, slit our throats, and they hit some of the men in the process. I remember well that the owner of the store in which we were, a large and fat man, kicked the captain in the face with all his might, drawing blood from his mouth. They particularly maltreated a woman from Mostar captured together with the group of soldiers.

... Around dawn HOS members came and took us over. They tied us and put us aboard a truck and took us to the auditorium of the Faculty of Mechanical Engineering in Mostar. A lieutenant colonel of the YPA joined us here. When they took us in, there were about 200 uniformed HOS members sitting at the students' desks. They stripped us stark naked, they forced us to raise our right arms, to salute "Ready for the Fatherland" and to sing Croat and Moslem songs they told us to sing. There they beat us with sticks, rubber hammers, kicked us with their booted feet and pounded us with their fists on all parts of the body. They brought grass and forced us to eat it. Then they forced the soldiers captured together with us to have sexual intercourse with one another. Anyone refusing to do so would be beaten until he did it. They forced me to suck the captain's penis in front of everybody. He grabbed me by the hair, threw me on the floor and kicked me fiercely in the ribs. The major had to do this to the lieutenant colonel and the lieutenant colonel had to the same to the YPA major. This torture lasted for a full three hours, and from the thrashing I received my back and right arm were totally black, and everybody else was just as badly beaten up.

... They took turns torturing us. In one of the groups I recognized Čazim Masio fr Nevesinje, about 26 years old, and he ordered us to raise our arms and sing Moslem songs.

... From there we were all transferred to Ćelovina prison. Here they placed each of the officers in a separate cell. That first night I could hear the horrendous cries and screams of people being beaten up.

... In the morning they tied us officers, dumped us into the boot of some van and drove us to the tobacco station in Metković where they put us in a room three stories below ground level, airtight, and serving as an atomic shelter. There we spent 7 days. The room was 2 x 1.5 m and under 2 m. high and airtight so that we suffocated. In the mornings when the door opened we would be half dead for lack of oxygen. In the day civilians would come to the hall above our rooms, as a rule drunken people who wanted to take it out on us for one reason or another and the guards let them hit us and beat us up.

... I remember well how Miro Mesar from Metković once came and took out a knife to slaughter us, but the guards prevented him and sent him away.

... I do not know the names of the guards and the other prison staff. I remember one who was nicknamed "Bili", blond, of medium height, bony, who beat us the worst.

... A woman from Mostar was singled out from the group on the old bridge in Mostar and, as I learned later, taken to some private flat where she was gang-raped. She was later exchanged.

7. The witness **273/94** stated, inter alia:

... I was arrested on August 18, 1992 in Mostar by three HOS members led by Sergej Belović. The moment they barged into my flat they started beating me, demanding gold and foreign currency, and after they gave me a vicious thrashing they searched the flat, chose what they liked, wrapped it up in a parcel 15 kilograms in weight and had me carry it. They took me to prison set up in the former military infirmary where I was from August 18 -25, 1992, locked up in a room serving as a torture chamber for Serbs which they called "Little Serbia". They beat me with whatever was at hand, e.g. wooden sticks, and kicked me with their booted feet. They beat me for a solid five hours and I was dazed. They demanded that I tell them where I had hidden my gold and foreign currency which they failed to find in my flat.

... In the room called "Little Serbia" there were at the time two brothers, the son of one of them, and a number of other persons of Serb nationality from Mostar and the vicinity (whose names the witness states).

In the room across Serb women were locked up.

During the week I spent at this prison I was beaten up every night. They beat me all over the body. They broke several of my ribs. I was all black and blue, I could not raise my arms at all and I could not walk. They called me "the rubber Serb" because I had taken all that beating.

Screams could be heard every night coming from the room in which the women were.

The following beat us the most:

1. Vinko Martinović, called "Štela",
2. Sead Kapetanović, who they said was the chief of police,
3. Ivan Zelenika, prison warden,
4. Boris, a Croat, called "Sova", who took the lead in night beatings,
5. Dugalić, called "Luster", a greengrocer,
6. Mesuta Čomić, called "Mensa",
7. Čomić' s son, about 20 years old

In Mostar I had a flat and possessions in it worth DM 250,000, which was all looted. I had also a collection of leather goods of the company for which I worked as a traveling salesman in the value of DM 20,000 and silk samples worth DM 5,000.

8. The witness **295/94-2**, stated on July 8,1994, inter alia:

... On July 7, 1992 he was taken to the Faculty of Economics in Mostar where they interrogated him and then put him in prison on Alekse Šantića street, where there already were some 20 Serbs, mainly civilians. In prison they were often maltreated by various individuals who kicked them and hit them as they were doing hard physical work. The warden of this prison was Pero Nikolić, who before that had been the director of the enterprise "Parkovi" in Mostar. One of the commanders of the prison was Ante Peko, previously a market inspector. The witness was in this prison for about two months and was then transferred to the prison in Rodoč where he stayed until October 31, 1992 when he was exchanged with a group of prisoners and left Mostar. At Rodoč

prison the prisoners were physically maltreated the most by a man named Ivo from Kruševo who had previously worked for the "Hercegovina" enterprise in Mostar. His wife told him that while he had been in prison their neighbour Slobo Ivanišević had been taken away by Huso Begović and Azis Belja and killed on Bijeli Breg.

9. The witness **295/94** stated the following, inter alia:

... On May 25, 1992 I was arrested by HVO members in front of the house in which I lived in Mostar and I was taken to the Faculty of Law. Among the people present there I recognized Luka Šunjić, Marko Leko, Nijaz Salčine, Babić whose first name I cannot remember, and Pušić, commander of the HVO police. Pušić interrogated me and asked me why, being a Serb, I had remained on the right bank of the Neretva and whether I knew that "Chetniks" could not stay there for they would be destroyed and liquidated. They asked me what my place of birth was. Then Pušić told his men to take me to see my people from Bogodol, and they took me down to a cellar room where I saw 35 or 36 people from my town, all of them tied with a single length of wire. Blood covered their faces and clothes. Then they took me back to the interrogation room. Pušić ordered them to handcuff me and to take me to another room in the cellar where they sat me on a chair and several of them started beating me with a crowbar, a stick and a thick copper cable 1 metre long. When I fainted and fell off the chair they splashed me with cold water till I came to and then started all over again. This torture lasted for 24 hours with only short breaks.

... The next day they took me to Ćelovina prison the commander of which was Ante Peko and the warden Pero Nikolić. They put me in solitary confinement and handcuffed me at night. They threatened me every day, they swore at me cursing my Chetnik mother, saying that 1992 would be a much worse year for the Serbs than 1941 had been.

... Seven days after that they returned me to the Military Police building where I was maltreated again. When four military police came to my solitary cell I was sure that they were going to take me out and kill me and I resisted. Later nine of them came, armed and as I did not want to go with them they fired shots at the ceiling and then at me, wounding me in the right shoulder and left leg. On account of heavy bleeding I lost consciousness and when I came to I was still in the military police building. There I recognized members of the police Babić, Luka Šunjić and Jura. They started to beat me with a copper cable while I was handcuffed. They hit me mostly on the arms with this cable and broke them above both wrists. I fainted from the pain. When I regained consciousness I was smeared with blood.

The next day the doctor established fractures on both arms. They took me to "Ćelovina" prison again and kept me in solitary confinement there for a full 90 days. The prison doctor came to see me every two or three days and he established that 6 of my ribs were broken, the back of my skull injured and both my arms fractured.

... While I was in prison my wife and my two minor children were in our apartment in Mostar, practically in house detention, they were not allowed, in fact they were prohibited to leave the flat. During that period HVO and HOS members came to the flat 6 times and searched it and took away our valuables, e.g. the TV set, the VCR, the tape recorder, gold jewelry and money and ripped gold chains off my children's necks.

... Apart from military police members, the prisoners were also maltreated by the security staff in prison Ivan Skender, Jure Skender, Helmut Puce, Ante Peko, Nikola Puce, Ante Bukovac and others.

10. The witness **295/94-9**, stated, inter alia:

... I was born in the village of Bogodol, the local community of Goranci, the commune of Mostar where I lived until the outbreak of this war. There were about 40 Serb households in the entire community.

... In World War II, more precisely on St. Vitus' Day, June 28, 1941, 90 villagers were taken to Lištica and put in the school. Four women went after them to carry them food. However, these four women and 6 of the 90 men were killed in Gradac near Lištica. These four women and six men were killed by the local Ustashi. The remaining 84 were saved by the local friar named Damnjan. After that all the Serbs from our village were called to come to Goranci to receive the Catholic faith. Many did not respond to this call. According to my mother, during mass at the church in Goranci the Ustashi came and took away 45 Serbs and no one knows to this day where they were killed.

... On April 3 or 4, 1992 a tank truck exploded in Mostar demolishing the YPA barracks. Tensions began to mount in the village, but no one touched us until April 18, 1992. Around 4 a.m. 6 armed Ustashi entered my house and they took me to Mostar to the former "West Camp" barracks. They took me to the HVO headquarters there, the commander of the Military Police of which was a man named Džida. He ordered them to take me down into the cellar, where I found another 20 men from my village, all of them beaten up and covered with blood. Then one Ustashi asked who had organized the arming of the village and they said that it had been me. They immediately took me to an upper floor where there were 5 or six men, Džida among them, who fell upon me and beat me so hard that I was bruised all over. They returned me to the cellar and there they beat us incessantly for three days and three nights, all on the orders of this Džida chap. After that we were all taken to Central Prison in Mostar on Alekse Šantića street.

... In addition to myself, another 18 villagers from Bogodol were taken to prison. Here they beat me and a neighbour of mine particularly viciously. We were beaten the most by Džido, Nikola Puce and one Viktor. The warden of this prison was Pero Nikolić, called "Pepa", and his deputy was Ante Peko. Ten days after our arrival to Central Prison another group of 10 Serbs was brought to it.

... Once they took me and another two Serbs to the airport where they beat us so hard that they broke the arm of one man. One member of the IV battalion from Kruševo hit him with a metal rod.

... I remained in Mostar prison until October 30, 1992. There was an exchange before that, on August 3, 1992. All the Serbs in the village of Bogodol were told to assemble by the church and to take their personal belongings with them. They were transferred by bus to the military camp in Mostar where 6 adult men and one girl were kept in prison. The others were taken by bus to the front line towards Nevesinje, given white flags and they crossed over to Serb territory. Thus the village of Bogodol remained without a single Serb - Serbs were simply banished from this village.

... We would be taken in groups of twenty to work in the Serb village of Raštane which had been evicted. There we removed roof tiles, dismantled the roof structure and stripped the joinery from Serb houses and all that would be taken to Čitluk, Lištica, Mostar and other places.

... I know women who have been raped. Many women in the prison, from Mostar and the surrounding villages, had been raped, but dared not say so.

... In the second half of September 1992, Jure Šunjić, Dževad Babić and Skender Puce of the Military Police came and asked for 10 labourers. Without telling us where they were taking us they took me and another four Serbs to the Military Police at the university, in the compound of which a shell had fallen before that killing two Croat soldiers. There were speculations as to who had fired the shell, that it had been the Serbs was a variant, but there were also some who claimed that the Croats had fired it themselves. They ordered us to collect the dismembered body parts. When we started to do it, the 50 or 60 soldiers present at the scene started pounding us viciously with wooden sticks and rifle butts, breaking the arm of one Serb and beating me unconscious. They took me unconscious to the camp where the then deputy warden Ante Peko did not allow me to be given medical assistance. The next morning, when I came to, my head was so swollen that I could not recognize myself.

... The chief of the military police was Željko Džidić from Cim, a suburb of Mostar. He himself beat and tortured people. He was an ardent Ustashi and whatever went on was on his orders, with his approval and knowledge. In addition to him, Zoran Martinović was a particularly cruel torturer.

11. The witness **295/94-14** stated:

Before the conflict broke out the witness lived at Goranci. Together with his father he was deprived of freedom as a civilian on May 18, 1992 by the HVO and taken to Mostar. On that occasion they rounded up all men above the age of 18, without giving any reasons.

While they were still in the village they beat them with sticks and rifle butts. They put them in the cellars of the faculty building under Bijeli Breg where they spent three days. There were other prisoners there from other villages but exclusively Serbs. They beat them without any explanation. Elderly people, women and children had all been banished from Bogodol and Goranci so that these villages remained completely deserted.

12. The witness **473/94-31**, in the minutes dated September 30,1994, stated, inter alia:

When armed conflicts broke out the witness and her husband and daughter remained in Mostar, as their Croat an Moslem neighbours had guaranteed them security.

However, at night on July 10,1992, she was arrested with her husband and taken to HOS headquarters in Mostar and interrogated by Ivo Zelenika. During the interrogation he hit her twice on the back with a stick. He accused her of having a Chetnik for a brother. They spent three days in HOS prison. There were 16 women of Serb nationality in a small room. She remembers the name of some of the imprisoned women. The prison commander was Vinko Martinovic, called "Štela".

13. The witness **440/94-41** stated the following:

Until the outbreak of war the witness lived with his wife and daughter in Mostar - until August 1, 1992. Tensions were mounting and there were manifestations of hatred, especially on the part of Moslems towards the Serbs, who kept saying that the Serbs should be banished and driven across the Drina river. He says:

"When the tank truck was blown up in front of the YPA barracks, large-scale arrests of Serbs in Mostar began, with the arrests being made by Croat HVO units and the Moslem "Green Berets". I was arrested on June 15 or 16, 1992 by HVO soldiers and taken to the cellar of the Faculty of Law in Mostar. In making the arrest the HVO soldiers tied me up and then hit me and kicked me and lashed me with some rubber covered cables. They hit me in various parts of the body, especially in the chest. They punched me with their fists and kicked me with their feet in the head so that my face swelled up so much that I could not see at all. In the premises of the Faculty of Law they handcuffed me and then suspended me on some central heating pipes and I spent the whole night suspended in that position. The other detainees were strung up in the same way.

... I saw a young man whose both hands were broken and hung limply over the handcuffs that he was shackled with. There were about 30 people in the other rooms, all Serbs. They beat me as well as the others as we hung there, with rubber cables 60- 70 cm. long. We hung like that all night and the next morning they took us for interrogation. After the interrogation I was returned to the cellar and spent another 2 days there. While we were in that room HVO soldiers came and hit me and kicked me and lashed me with a rubber cable. They broke my right collarbone and knocked out four of my upper teeth.

... In September 1992 I went to Hodbina to help in the transport of hay. In a house I saw three bodies, two women and a man, which were decaying. I don't know who these people were but I know that they were Serbs because it was a Serb settlement. In the same village, in front of the house of the Serb family Glavaš I saw the bodies of a mother and her two daughters which had been cut up and massacred. I learned from the Croats from that village that these women had first been raped and then killed and massacred by the Moslem family Demirović. The Croats told me that in July Martin Bošković from the settlement of Buna had thrown Stana Knežević, a Serb woman from Hodbina, into the fire alive and that on the same day he had set fire to about ten Serb houses. Martin Bošković is a member of Paraga's party. The HVO arrested him on several occasions but he is still at Buna.

14. The witness **445/94-4** literally stated the following:

... I was arrested in Mostar on August 2, 1992 and together with my wife taken to prison in the former military infirmary. They took me to the prison warden Ivo Zelenika, who immediately started shouting at me and hitting me. He asked me to tell him where my children were. In vain, I tried to explain to him that I had no children at all and that he could check that, but he would not listen to me and kept beating me. Then they took me to another room and continued to pound me there with nightsticks and to kick me with their booted feet in the back and I screamed in pain. A guard beat me there. Then Zelenika came carrying a syringe filled with some liquid. He started threatening me that he would stick the syringe into my eyes and in the end squirted the liquid from it in my face. Then they beat me again and handcuffed me to a man named Kovačević."

15. The witness **445/95-5**, stated, inter alia:

On May 8, 1992 his flat in Mostar was searched. HVO members forbade him to leave the house until further notice and ordered him to answer their telephone calls. This situation lasted until July 5, 1992 when a patrol came and searched the flat again, took all valuables, and took the witness to the military infirmary which had been turned into a prison which was run by one "Štela".

As regards the torture he was subjected to in prison the witness concretely said:

... They fell upon me the moment they took me in, right there on the stairs. Two girls beat me especially hard, and then I was beaten in a room by about ten of them, all wearing black uniforms. Thereafter they took me to a cellar where there were about 10 imprisoned Serbs. There they beat us too. They would come in, give you a beating, take you out into the corridor, beat you there...

16. The witness **445/94-9** stated:

... On August 2, 1992, the day when they set fire to the church in Mostar, they arrested me and my husband on Krpića street in Mostar. Four of them with black bands on their heads and wearing black came. They seized all our valuables - all our gold worth DM 6,000, DM 2,800 in cash and they took our car keys. Right there in the flat they started hitting us with sticks on the head.

... They took us to prison in the military infirmary and to the warden, Zelenika, who attacked me immediately saying that I was a "Chetnik harlot" and started hitting me. He ordered me to take off my two golden wedding rings. He clobbered me on the head with a nightstick and I fell. He told me that I would not get out of Mostar alive. I spent only one night in that prison and then they took me to a camp.

17. The witness **445/94-11**, inter alia, stated the following:

... I lived in Mostar since 1960. On April 13,1992 I tried to get out of the city, but I was prevented from doing so and returned home. Two days later some men in uniform came and ransacked the flat.

Describing his arrest and the physical torture he had been subjected to in prison the witness concretely said:

... On May 18, 1992, they took me from my flat and to their Command at the foot of Bijeli Brijeg. It was a large ground floor building. As soon as they took me in they seized my house and car keys.

Three or four rooms in this building served as a prison. There they beat me viciously. On May 19, after having been beaten with a rifle I fainted and regained consciousness only the next day.

I was transferred to hospital in Mostar, the surgery ward. I had a triple fracture of the lower left leg, injuries to my right eye and two broken ribs. When I was discharged from hospital on June 9,1992 they transferred me to Čelovina prison.

In the prison at Bijeli Brijeg I was beaten by Hasan Dilić, around 25 years old and a Moslem by the surname Trnavac, whose first name I don't know. There were two brothers and the younger one beat me. They lived by the tobacco factory and were employed with the "Hercegovina" company.

... At Čelovina prison Ante Peko, an "HVO HQ officer" and Nikola Puljić ruled the roost.

18. The witness **445/94-14** described in the first part of his statement the political circumstances prevailing in Mostar before the outbreak of the conflict and up to the time of his arrest.

He was employed with the police station in Mostar.

At the end of 1989 and the beginning of 1990 inter-ethnic tensions began clearly to mount. Emigres known to be members of the Ustashi movement flocked in from abroad. People were removed from various positions and persons of Croat nationality were appointed to the majority of important posts. Earlier the Croats had set up a training centre on the island of Pag where they prepared personnel not only for police work but also for all other state administration agencies.

In January 1992 they started blowing up Serb-owned businesses. They blew up the cafes of Milan Kovačević, Jovan Kukavac and of many others.

On April 3 or 4, 1992, a tank truck full of explosives was placed in front of the "North Camp" barracks and remotely activated. The blast demolished the barracks and all the buildings in the settlement of Zaluk. One soldier and three civilians were killed. Immediately afterwards, on April 6, Croats started shelling the barracks and the entire neighbourhood from artillery from the area of Lištica, having previously evicted all Croats from the area.

This operation was organized by Dragan Nikolić, until then a crime technician in the Secretariat of the Interior of Mostar and his brother Pero, director of the "Plastika" enterprise in Mostar. Also participating were Miro Krtalić, a trucker from Mostar, Branko Jedvaj, a driver at "Autoprevoz" and others. The tank truck filled with explosives was the property of the "Novogradnja" enterprise from Lištica.

When the army withdrew, the persecution of the Serbs began. They were mostly arrested by Croats, some were killed, and the Moslems played a secondary role in all that.

In connection with his arrest, the treatment of prisoners, the physical and mental torture they were subjected to, the persons who took the lead in torturing and inhumanely treating prisoners, the witness stated the following:

... I was arrested on May 4 1992 and tied and taken to the building of the Faculty of Economics. They asked me to work for their police, which I refused. The chief of their police was Stipe Petrović, formerly a traffic policeman. Then there were Andjelko Lakić, Josip Marčinko, Marko Buhač, Ilija F...van, Jure Kraljević from the vicinity of Imotsko, and others.

As of May 14,1992 I was at Čelovina, held in the District Prison building. I would occasionally be taken and spent some time in prisons in Lištica, Duvno, Grude, Ljubuško and "Lora" in Split.

People were taken to do hard labour from this prison and many of them would be beaten while working because the guards allowed their soldiers to beat the prisoners. Every day men totally black and blue from the beating returned from work.

I remember well how once they beat up Slavko Milošević viciously, then poured oil on him and set him on fire.

Until July 5,1992 they often interrogated me, punching me with their fists, kicking me with boots and hitting me with baseball bats all the while and I often fell down. The first time they took me out of prison they blindfolded me and took me to Lištica. On the way they stopped the vehicle every now and then and showed me to the public as a Chetnik duke. The people would spit on me, insult me and hit me. I could not see a thing because I was blindfolded.

In Lištica they locked me up in a room at the police station and took the blindfold off. A Squipetar who had been told that I had been in Priština and that I had beaten and maltreated Squipetars presently came into the room. He beat me with a cable thicker than a police rubber club. He hit me on the head and all over the body.

I fainted from the blows and when I came to I saw that I was lying on a large table in the cellar of the police station. A doctor and a lady doctor, allegedly from Germany, were standing by the table and they gave me injections in both shoulders and the pain soon abated. I have visible scars to remind me of this beating. The man who beat me was about 30 years old and about 180 cm. tall. I found out that he had an ice-cream parlor in Split and that he was the bodyguard of Ivica Pušić - the man in charge of the HVO police for western Herzegovina. Ivica Pušić was the chief instructor for the training of policemen on the island of Pag. He was strabismic in the right eye. He interrogated me in the building of the former Communal Committee. During the interrogation he called in two or three persons every now and then who mercilessly beat me and trampled me underfoot as I lay crumpled on the floor.

In addition to the beating, he forced me to swallow lit cigarettes. And even more terrible than this was when Ivica tied my bare feet and hands to some chairs and lashed my upturned palms and the soles of my feet viciously with a cable. The soles of my feet were swollen so badly that I could not stand.

During these interrogations Ivica and his helpers would handcuff me to a central heating installation pipe under the ceiling. There were two pipes running parallel and he would handcuff each of my wrists to one of the pipes and I hung there crucified thus. Before that he would strip me naked and suspend some iron object from my penis; the object forked out two ways at an angle of 90 degrees and kept my legs spread apart and its weight pulled me downwards. Every move caused me excruciating pain in the genitals and stomach. I would be suspended thus for three to four hours and he would come later and interrogate me again.

My left shoulder was dislocated because of the weight of my body as I hung there, and I cannot move it normally to this day. In this period also Ivica in person sent me flying into a corner with a classic karate chop, turning and kicking me with his foot in the chest twice and breaking my ribs.

The deformation in my chest is still clearly visible and also the scars on my left arm above the elbo... The middle finger of my left hand, its first phalanx was broken.

Ivica and his team knocked out all of my upper teeth with their blows and of others only fragments were left and I had to have them extracted later, and am now wearing a denture. They knocked out four teeth in the left side of my lower-jaw, and the entire lower jaw shifted

rightward in relation to the upper one so that I could not close my mouth properly and even today I am unable to articulate a number of words.

They took me to Duvno to a room where they showed me 9 disfigured people They were all wearing military uniforms, they were bloody, their faces deformed. They were maimed to such an extent that their arms and legs could not be made out, as if they were not human beings at all. They told me that they were all YPA officers. They demanded from me to see whether I knew anyone of them. I could not recognize any of them and I told them so.

I saw many incarcerated Serbs in this building in Duvno, which, judging by the desks was a school, and I realized that they were being beaten for I could hear them screaming and crying out in pain all the time.

The next day they took me to the "Lora" military prison in Split where they interrogated me; they also interrogated me in Mostar, in the wine cellar at Ljubuški and then I was returned to prison in Mostar.

In the beginning of August, as I was cleaning the prison cells, they brought a young man, cut off both his ears before my very eyes and then viciously kicked him and pounded him with baseball bats and smashed in his skull spilling his brains. They trampled on him for at least half an hour more as he lay there, already dead. The lad was killed by members of their police wearing uniforms, and the surname of one of them was Krtalić, from Dračevica near Mostar.I do not know his name, he was about 25 years old, of medium height, well built. I remember him well because he always brought a dog, an Alsatian to the prison.

Many times when I went cleaning the cells I found dead bodies and the fresh blood in the cells indicated that it had happened overnight.

When I was released from prison, people by the surname of Ljepava from Trebinje came to visit me and showed me the picture of their son, a lad about twenty, who they knew had been in Čelovina prison and they askec me if I knew anything about him. I believe that the youth who had been killed before my very eyes could have been their son.

In my estimate there could have been some 650 Serbs incarcerated at Čelovina. There were also women there.

After the ordeal that I have gone through my physical and mental health is gravely impaired. I lost over 30 kilograms in weight in prison. I also got diabetes.

When I was in Čelovina they took me to watch the demolishing of the Serbian Orthodox Church at Bjelušine near Mostar.

19. The witness **445/94-16**, stated:

Before the outbreak of war she lived in Mostar with her husband.

"On May 9, 1992 members of the Moslem TD and Hilmo Salčin, the brother of Jasmin Jaganjac named Šaćir I believe, and another one whom I did not know came to our flat They demanded that we give them our new "Golf" car which was in the yard. My husband would not give it to them." Fearing retaliation, the witness took the keys and gave them to Hilmo Salčin.

On the same day three HVO policemen came, ransacked her flat and took away her husband, and shortly thereafter they took her herself to the Faculty of Law for interrogation. There she saw her husband all beaten up and with bruises on his face. There Željko Džidić attacked her verbally calling her a "Chetnik harlot" but he let her go home. The next morning Senad Tufek,

formerly a taxi driver, and a member of the 16th Croat battalion from Imotski at the time, came to her flat and informed her that the Ustashi from Cim were demanding DM 100,000 in exchange for her husband's life. They repeated this demand the next day promising that her husband would be set free. She agreed to collect some marks and gold and for them to come one night to get it and afterwards fulfil their promise.

In the night of May 18,1992 Tufek and Dražen, the driver of Jasmin Jaganjac, came in two cars. They demanded that she take along the money and gold and told her that her husband would join them on the way and that they both would be taken to Zenica. She took with her DM 50,000 and a kilogram of various gold jewelry. Near Imotski they took the road turn to Split and left her there with her mother and children.

They took the money and the gold and they went back.

20. The witness **445/94-18** stated:

"Before the outbreak of inter-ethnic clashes I worked at the Hydroelectric Power Plant in Mostar.

I was captured on June 16,1992 in the capacity of officer of the reserve corps, in Podveležje near Mostar.

They took me to the store in the village of Svinjarine, Podveležje. There I found other prisoners. There were 18 soldiers and a girl among them. We spent one night there. They called us names and threatened that they would torture and kill us all.

From that place they took us to Mostar, to the former "West Camp" to the Faculty of Economics. They led us into the auditorium where an HOS police battalion was stationed. They ordered us to strip stark naked and then the physical maltreatment began.

First they had us raise our hands and salute "Ready for the Fatherland". Then they beat us with nightsticks, wooden bats, a large rubber hammer the kind of which I then saw for the first time in my life. We had to place our hands on the desks and they hit us on the hands and fingers with sticks. Then they broke some bottles on the floor and forced us to walk on the broken glass barefoot until our feet bled. They brought in grass, strewed it on the floor and forced us to eat it making sure that we swallowed it. This barbaric orgy lasted some four to five hours. I was taken back to Ćelovina prison alone.

I do not know who our torturers in the auditorium were. They were all young and wore uniforms. I only know Bert Pušić who took me out and to Ćelovina prison. He did not take part in the torturing.

In Ćelovina I was interrogated by "Pepa" Nikolić, previously employed with the Secretariat of the Interior in Mostar. His brother Pero Nikolić was the prison warden at the time. From there, together with other prisoners I was taken to the camp set up in the shelter of the Tobacco Station in Metković.

21. The witness **445/94-29**, inter alia, stated the following:

... Before armed conflicts broke out in Mostar divisions on national grounds were already in evidence. Provocations of Serbs by Croats and Moslems started. Little by little the Croats

established their police force and then direct persecutions of individuals began. At the time I was the director of a branch office of the Health Insurance Administration.

On April 25,1992 I stopped going to work because my theretofore deputy Zoran Kazazić, a Moslem, had been appointed to my post. Replacing Serbs and appointing Moslems and Croats to their positions had already become large-scale practice and in fact many Serbs were dismissed from their workplaces altogether.

HOS members repeatedly raided my flat which was near their command, searched it and took away valuables. Later, when I was in prison, a Croat family moved into my flat. While I was still free they interrogated me at the police station twice.

On July 28,1992, together with about 40 other men they took me to the auditorium of the Faculty of Economics where the HQ of the HVO police was. They brought our wives there too. They separated those who were in mixed marriages and let them go and to us they delivered lectures about the history of the HVO and the Independent State of Croatia.

Four days later we were transferred to Ćelovina prison. I was put in a cell with another 10 prisoners.

A group of us prisoners was assigned to dismantle the roofs of Serb houses in the village of Raštani, the houses of Serb families which had been expelled from the village. In several days we completely dismantled five or six houses. The building material was hauled away by lorries, to, as I found out later, the villages of Kruševo and Dračevine, both Croat villages.

While I was in prison we were subjected to mental torture all the time and maltreated, insulted and called all sorts of names.

Every day I could hear people screaming as they were being beaten up in the rooms above us, as well as the screams of the wretched people being tortured in the cellar.

Of the prison staff I know the warden Pero Nikolić, who used to be the director of "Plastika" in Mostar and Anto Peko, one of the administrators.

In Mostar I had a fully furnished flat and I also had a house in Malo Polje near Buna which was set to fire.

My stay in prison seriously impaired my health, especially my mental health on account of the maltreatment I was subjected to, and in that short time I lost 20 kilograms.

22. The witness **445/94-30**, stated:

... After April 4, 1992, when the tank truck exploded in front of the YPA "North Camp" barracks, they raided my flat on Omladinska street in Mostar every day, they searched it and took things away - clothing, the VCR, a colour TV, the music deck and other things of value. They were HOS members.

On May 29, 1992 HVO police arrested me and took me to their headquarters at Ćelovina. Nikola Puce then the prison warden, talked to me then. He asked that I join the Croat army, which I refused. They put me in solitary confinement right away and held me there for 7 days. Afterwards they transferred me to a room in which was one Serb from Bogodol, another 10 Serbs from Mostar and some others. They started taking us out to do hard labour.

They took us to the front line at Podveležje where we dug trenches and fortified bunkers in the midst of fighting.

They physically maltreated and beat us as we worked. The following HVO members beat us: Buhovac from Jasenica, around 30 years old, three or four members of the family Kordić from Sretnice near Mostar, whose first names I do not remember. They were prison guards. Other soldiers also came. The guards presented us as dangerous Chetniks to them and they beat us too. They would hit as with a hose on the naked body seeking to make bruises in the form of a cross. One day one of them who they called "Mad Max", about 40 years old, from Lištica, made exactly 67 such crosses on me. I had blood swellings on all those places, my skin burst and I bled.

Immediately after that they forced me to lie down and to put my head in some dirty water into which they had urinated, which I had seen them do with my own eyes, and then they trampled on my back and neck with their boots.I suffocated for lack of air and I opened my mouth and that dirty water came into my mouth and I had to swallow it.

After that I had to kneel on some gravel while two of them jumped on my back and two others punched me with their fists on the head. After that they forced me to stand in the sun with my arms raised and it was 40 degrees Centigrade outside. Blood streamed down my face but I dared not wipe it off. I stood thus for around 2 hours.

Then they ordered me to lie down and poured oil on me and repeatedly brought a lighter close to me as if to set me on fire so that I was terrified and waited to become a living torch and burn to death any minute.

Then they started hitting me with a hoe handle on the shoulders and back until the handle broke from the blows. This lasted for about two and a half hours and after all this I had to work.

In the days that followed they also insulted us and maltreated us every day as we worked. They placed pistol barrels in our mouths threatening to kill us.

During my time in prison my physical and mental health was gravely impaired. I lost 35 kilograms in prison.

23. The witness **445/94-31** stated:

... I was arrested on May 6, 1992 in my cafe in Mostar by six armed persons wearing black uniforms. They put me in a van and took me to the Faculty of Economics in Mostar. Željko Džidić, formerly a driver at the "Vodovod" (Water Supply Administration) was there. He was the chief of the HVO military police in Mostar then. There were also Stipo Petrović, an ex-policeman, then Željko Džidić's deputy, Dragan Barbarić, who initially was the warden of Ćelovina prison and was later transferred to HVO headquarters as a jurist, Branko Čonkić-Marinović, born in 1960 in Illići - Mostar, Habibija whose first name I do not know, who lived at Zalik near the railway station, Ireniko Ćorić, who lived at No 38 Rudarska street in Mostar, and Mate Ančić, a neighbour of mine and a known criminal from Mostar born in 1958. Ivan Marinčić, born in 1959 in Mostar, who, as I heard later was killed, and Predrag Marić, born in 1957 in Mostar. There were other persons there also whom I did not know.

The moment I entered the room and sat down in a chair they handcuffed my left arm to a radiator pipe. Džidić interrogated me and was generally in charge. Right away they started hitting me with rifle butts, punching me, kicking me, burning my beard and this lasted for a full three hours. I fainted a number of times. They broke my nose, loosened three of my upper teeth, broke

both of my supraorbital arches and pierced my ears. Željko Džidić and Čonkić-Marinović beat us the most.

After this torture they transferred me to the newly-set up prison at Ćelovina. There were five or six prisoners there, all from Mostar. I remained there until mid-September 1992.

They kept insulting us and showering us with abusive language. Worst of all they forced us to do hard labour. Occasionally we had to work on the front line. Once we were working near Sutina, at the outskirts of town where we dug up 11 bodies. They showed us on that occasion to the press and TV as Chetniks who had killed those people who were buried there. We were all in YPA uniforms which they had us put on when we were brought to prison. The local people swore at us and maltreated us. Women poured hot water on us and some hit us. All this was being filmed by a camera crew.

During work the guards allowed their soldiers to beat us as we worked near their positions. Various persons hit me as they pleased. I remember well how once in Gnojanice a soldier stabbed with a knife a man by the surname Popara, I do not know his given name.

The worst incident happened early in September 1992 when some 10 prisoners had been sent to collect the remains of two HVO policemen whose car had been hit by a shell which blew them up. In the evening we had to carry these 10 men out of the van, all of them were badly beaten up, disfigured and unable to get out by themselves. They told us how they had been beaten and how the viscera of the killed men had been smeared on their faces.

I knew many of the guards and of the prison staff from before. The prison warden was Petar Nikolić, his deputy was Ante Peko, and the guards were: Adem Hajdan, shift c.o., Ramić, also shift c.o., Zijo Toljaga, ex-goalkeeper of the "Velež" soccer team, Adne Žarkušić, Milenko Žubor and others.

We went to work in the villages, dismantling Serb houses and taking the building material to Croat villages.

I went to work in the villages of Raštani, Vrapčići, Hodbina, Buna, all Serb villages and thus we tore down hundreds of Serb houses. We worked in groups of 10 prisoners each and our daily assigned quota was to pull down 2 houses and transfer the material to Croat villages. When we came to the same village on the next day we could see that the remnants of the houses had been set to fire or demolished by explosives. I remember that in Raštani we dismantled the houses of families which I knew, and one of the prisoners had to dismantle his own house and carry the material to a Croat village. In Vrapčići we dismantled the houses of the families Antelj and Miskin. In the village of Ortiješ we dismantled one house for the needs of Vlada, the son of the soccer player Blaž Slišković.

The stay in prison and the torture I was subjected to seriously impaired my health. I was treated at the Medical Centre in Sremska Mitrovica and documentation attesting to the state of my health can be obtained from it.

24. The witness **445/94-38** stated:

... On July 14, 1992 I and my common-law wife were arrested in our flat in Mostar by five HOS members and taken to prison in the former military infirmary. There they separated us. I spent 7 days there. They searched us, looking for money, German marks in particular. They took

about DM 1,000 and a wrist watch from me. I was interrogated on several occasions by the prison warden Ivan Zelenika. He kicked me and punched me with his fists during these interrogations. He poured salt in my mouth and forced me to swallow it. He took me to a filthy crouching toilet, pushed my head into the faeces and held it there until I became green in the face and then poured water on me.

A certain Džiko, a large and fat man, occasionally took me out from the office in which I was being interrogated into another room where he lashed me on the back with a whip and kicked me with his feet. Sergej Belović was also with him, who being the offspring of a mixed marriage took particular pains to prove himself a good Ustashi by beating up the prisoners especially hard.

Apart from beating us during interrogations they also barged into our cells at night to beat us or terrorize us in other ways.

Once after a beating I had to stand in a solitary confinement cell all night so that my blood spilled all over my body and on the concrete. When they took us out they forced us to pluck and eat grass. We were constantly subjected to insults and various forms of humiliation. Around July 21, 1992 the, transferred us to another camp.

25. The witness **445/94-41** stated:

On May 9, 1992 HVO Military Police took me from my house in Mostar to a room at the Faculty of Economics, where I was interrogated by Željko Džidić, Chief of the HVO Military Police for the entire west Herzegovina. He swore at me and hit me several times as he interrogated me. They immediately transferred me to Ćelovina prison and put me in a cell.

We prisoners would be taken to Podveležje where fighting went on where we had to make and fortify bunkers for them.

As we worked the locals threw stones at us, spat on us and humiliated us in other ways.

One day I saw in the prison an elderly man who was a retired policeman. He was disfigured and there were cigarette burns on his chest. One of his ears was nicked. He told me how they had led him through the town wearing a sign on his chest that he was a Chetnik and that the citizens threw objects at him, spat on him and insulted him.

Every day I could hear the prisoners on the floor above us singing Ustashi songs. and if they did not sing properly they would hit them and I could hear that too.

The food was extremely poor until we were registered by the Red Cross. Each prisoner lost about 30 kilograms, and when I left this prison I was skin and bones.

26. The witness 532/94-3, inter alia, stated:

- The witness was arrested on October 12, 1992 by the HVO police and taken to the Military Police HQ where Josip Marčinko, a neighbour of his and formerly a police officer in Mostar, interrogated him. The police beat him, spat on him and pulled his hair;

- He was transferred to the Central camp for Serbs at Rodoč within the compound of the Military High School and placed in a room with 44 Serbs. Among them were a former public prosecutor from Mostar, the administrator of a students' hostel, an inspector of the Secretariat of the

Interior, a house painter from Mostar, a professor at the Teacher Training College, a worker from Jablanica, a retired Secretariat of the Interior officer, a retired lt.colonel from Mostar, a retired colonel from Mostar, a dairy worker from Mostar, an engineer who had worked for the Mostar Mines, a major, a worker from Nevesinje;

All of them told him they they were being subjected to appalling torture and that the guards beat them.

27. The witness **295/94-12**, stated, inter alia, the following, on September 16,1994:

She lived in Mostar on Matije Gupca street. One day in August 1992, a women neighbour came and told her that their neighbour Slobodan Ivanišević had been taken away for interrogation by Huso Begović, Ferid Belja and another unknown man. Half an hour later she saw Huso Begović in front of her flat holding a large kitchen knife in his hand. He said that they had taken Slobo away and that he had admitted having a radio station. That same evening Radio Mostar broadcast the news that an unknown man who was still showing signs of life had been found on Bijeli Brijeg, that he had been transferred to hospital and died there. Avdo Avdić and Dušan Bonća went to identify him the next day. Bonća said that it was Slobo Ivanišević and that his skull had been smashed in.

28. The witness **295/94-5** stated:

- Before the war the witness worked at the department store in Mostar;
- On August 8, 1992 two HOS members came to his flat and demanded gold and money, and when he told them that he had none, they searched the flat. They took him away and locked him up in the cellar of the Military Hospital building where there were 12 Serb civilians. Later that number rose to around 30. The prison warden was Ivan Zelenika. The prisoners were beaten and maltreated in various ways. Zelenika ordered him to strip naked and then kicked him in various parts of the body. After that they put a winter Yugoslav army uniform on him and a Serbian cap on his head.
- One night they took him out into the yard where some 20 HOS members encircled him and kicked him and punched him. After that they forced him to wash the toilet and to push his arm to the elbow into the toilet bowl and then to lick off the faeces from it.

From this place he was transferred to Dretelj prison.

29. The witness **496/94-159**, inter alia, stated:

- He, a retired military, lived in Mostar on 37th Street, he declared himself as a Yugoslav of the Catholic faith.
- He was arrested on May 9, 1992 by two uniformed persons with lily insignias on their sleeves who took him to their HQ where a certain Stipe interrogated him. From there he was taken to Ćelovina prison. The reason for it was that he had a Serb son-in- law. He shared a cell with a Serb from Mostar whom he knew.

- Younger prisoners were taken to forced labour and when they returned they were beaten up;

- For a time he shared a cell in Ćelovina with a man who had been a policeman before the war, who was tortured and beaten, once they beat him up so hard that he was unable to talk;

- They brought Serbs whom they rounded up in the near-by villages to the prison and beat them and forced them to sing Ustashi songs. The warden was a certain Nikolić, a Croat and his deputy a certain Ante. The commander beat one Mučibabić during forced labour.

30. The witness **31/94** stated:

... In Mostar I lived on Mustafe Golubića street and I worked in "Hepok".

On July 21, 1992 three men wearing black HOS uniforms came into my flat. The leader of the group was Mario Milićević, a Croat by nationality. The second member of the group was Haris Fazlagić, a Moslem. I do not know the name of the third man, only that he was a Croat. They entered the flat without a written warrant, searched it and took a heavy gold chain which I had on my neck, a wedding ring, and two other gold rings and a gold-plated Seiko watch from my hands. They took all my gold jewelry from the jewel box. There were golden rings, pendants, chains. There were about 10 gold rings, 5 or 6 pendants and 1 chain. They also found and seized DM 3,000 in cash. They gave me no receipt whatsoever for the things seized.

Then they took me to the military infirmary, which was near my flat, and placed me in a room in the cellar of the building.

There were five or six other women in the room.

Around 2 a.m. the door opened and a man ordered me to come with him and he took me to a room on the upper floor. In the room were sitting Mario Milićević and another man whose name as I later found out was Sead Kapetanović. Kapetanović, who had a pistol and a knife at the waist walked up to me with a furious expression on his face and swore at me cursing my Chetnik mother. He took out the knife and waved it in front of my throat. He said that an exchange operation on a spot called "Grebak" had fallen through that day because my son Jovo demanded exclusively me to be returned for the exchange to be carried out. I told him that my son was in Užice. Kapetanović came up to me again, took out the knife and waved it near my right cheek saying that he would slice off a portion of my cheek with a mole on it and that he would show that to my son for the exchange. As I found out later, Sead Kapetanović was the commander of the HOS police at the time.

The following night, at the same time, I was taken to Sead Kapetanović's room. He was alone in the room. The tone of the conversation was different. He asked whether anyone was maltreating me. He told me that I would be set free on the condition that I became his mistress. When I refused he said that I had decided my fate myself and that I would remain in prison.

On the third day I was transferred by a van driven by Sergije Belović to the camp at Dretelj.

The commander of the HOS in Mostar was Vinko Martinović called "Štela", a taxi driver in Mostar before the war, a Moslem.

The commander of the HOS Police was Sead Kapetanović, also a taxi driver in Mostar before the war, a Moslem.

Ivan Zelenika, a Croat, was the warden of the HOS prison in Mostar. Mario Milićević was the leader of the subversive operations group called "the silent liquidation squad". They liquidated Serbs at night and later continued this practice only the victims were Moslems. He was born in Cim near Mostar. His mother is a Serb from Slovenia. He is a Croat by nationality. He is currently living in Mostar with his mistress Mirjana. He moved into my flat immediately after my arrest.

Dugalić, called "Luster", born in Mostar.

Serdarević, called "Borke", a trucker from Rodošče.

Sergije Belović, from Mostar, the son of a Serb father and Moslem mother. He was killed by Rihar Dumport, a HOS member from Raštani, when they were splitting some spoils of war.

Goran Vlajinić, a Serb from Mostar.

The HOS members Boris Borovina, a civil engineer, Lulić called "Šesta", Haris Fazlagić from Fazlagića Kula near Gacko, were also torturers of Serbs.

In my opinion and in the opinion of other prisoners, all the mentioned were the worst torturers of Serbs in Mostar. They liquidated a number of Serbs and beat up and raped an even larger number of them.

31. The witness 595/94 stated that in prison she had been repeatedly raped by members of Paraga's armed formations - the blackshirts, and specifically said:

I lived in Mostar for 33 years and worked at the Factory... I had a one-room flat on Splitska street. I never married.

After the outbreak of war the blackshirts paid me daily visits. Day after day patrols came and searched my flat and inquired about my brother. I was forbidden to keep contacts with anyone irrespective of nationality.

In the first half of July 1992 four blackshirts came to my flat. One of them hit me in the face twice and swore at me cursing my Chetnik mother. Then the four of them pinned me to the bed holding me by the arms and legs, one of them tore my clothes and underwear and raped me. I tried to resist but I could not as three of them held me by the arms and legs. Then the second one raped me.

... They took me to the former military infirmary where Ivo Zelenika, a Croat whom I knew from before, was among those in charge. This hospital had been turned into a camp. Ivo Zelenika searched me and took away from me DM 20,000 without giving me a receipt. He then put me in solitary confinement.

While in solitary confinement I was physically maltreated and interrogated about my brother every day. At night Ivo Zelenika came and raped me. He came armed and he forced me to sexual intercourse once or several times during the night. First he would hit me some. I had to succumb to him for there was the danger of his physically liquidating me, and he could have easily done that being one of the top men in charge of the blackshirts, and answering to no one for his conduct...

I spent about 20 days in this camp. My sister-in-law and another two women from Nevesinje were with me. I personally know that my sister-in-law and these two women were repeatedly raped by men from the blackshirts formation. I could see it with my own eyes.

Mrmo Omer, a Moslem from Mostar, was also among the blackshirts. I knew him from before. He had been convicted of the murder of his wife and daughter. When he was on guard duty at night he came for me, took me out of the room and raped me. Before intercourse he beat me up with a rifle butt. When I was no longer able to offer any resistance he raped me.

During my stay in this prison I was repeatedly raped by members of the Croat blackshirts whom I did not know. This happened at night when they were on guard duty.

From this place I was transferred to Čapljina.

32. The witness **460/94** also stated that she had been raped:

... On June 7,1994 I had the most harrowing experience in my life, one that I will never be able to forget. That evening I went to the cistern to get some water.

As I was returning I saw a yellow van parked near the building in which I lived and several men standing around it. They were all in mufti. A group of them walked up to us women. One of them, whom I later heard them call Sajo, told us that an exchange was to be organized and asked whether we wished to be exchanged. He demanded money for that.

When we agreed six of us joined four of their group. They took us to a house on the way to Raštani near an optician's. They led us all into the house. They separated me from the others and put me in a small room. The moment I entered Sajo pounced on me, slapped me in the face a few times and then one of them called Mirso tore all my clothes and pinned me to the floor. I started to scream. Mirso gagged my mouth with one hand and held me to the floor with the other.

When he subdued me Sajo undid his zipper and lay on top of me and managed to have intercourse with me even though I resisted. When Sajo was through the second guy, who had a tattoo on his arms, did the same, and then also the third...

During the raping they swore at me and insulted me in the most vituperative language. Mirso, who held me said that he was disgusted of a Vlach (infidel Serb) and that he would not have intercourse with me. All this lasted about 2 hours.

The man they called Sajo was about 30, slightly on the stocky side, with a dar complexion and hair. Judging by his nickname he was a Moslem. I believe that I would recogni him if I saw him.

The second one who raped me was tattooed on his arms all the way to ' shoulders, he was quite short and fat.

I did not see well the third one who raped me.

Mirso, who held me, was quite tall, his head was shaven and he was much your than the others. He held me and he slapped me in the face several times for me to stop scream and resisting the rapists.

I crossed over to Serb territory on September 26, 1994, and I came to Belgrade October 6 and was admitted to the Gynecology & Obstetrics Clinic where it was established tha was in the fifth month of pregnancy. I applied for an abortion.

This experience has had a shattering effect on my mental state.

Committee for Compiling Data on Crimes against Humanity and International Law

No. 162/95
December 28, 1995

List of Camps for SERBS

1. Camps in Bosnia and Herzegovina

1. BANOVIĆI, basement of the main railway-station building
2. BANOVIĆI, old building of "Helios" company management
3. BANOVIĆI, management-building of former Territorial Defence Headquarters, opposite the post-office
4. BANOVIĆI, village of Treštenica, primary school
5. BANOVIĆI, village, primary school "Ivan Goran Kovačić" and barracks nearby school
6. BANOVICI, Djurdjevik
7. BIHAĆ, main prison (District prison), Luke
8. BIHAĆ, aero-club premises
9. BIHAĆ, military barracs "27th July"
10. BIHAĆ, "Jedinstvo" football-club stadium
11. BIHAĆ, hotel "Park" - cement premises
12. BIHAĆ, restaurant of the owner Vuković Mustafa
13. BIHAĆ, "Batnoga" camp
14. BIHAĆ, village of Čekrlije, basement
15. BIHAĆ, school-building in village of Frkašić
16. BRADINA near Konjic, primary school
17. BRATUNAC, village of Gornje Potočare, private prison of Bešlić Hajro
18. BREZA, Military prison
19. BREZA, Police station
20. BREZA, camp in "Elektroterma" company basement
21. BREZA, "Udarnik" company warehouse, across the Department of Interior
22. BREZA, outdoors swimming-pool
23. BREZA, camp in warehouse of the "Breza" mine
24. BREZA, building "29"
25. BROD (Bosanski Brod), secondary-schooling center "Fric Pavlik"
26. BROD (Bosanski Brod), Tulek, warehouse of the "Belgrade" department store
27. BROD (Bosanski Brod), storage of the building material of the "GIK" company
28. BROD (Bosanski Brod), camp "Krndija" (opposite fire-station building)
29. BROD (Bosanski Brod), camp near the Sava river (kayak-club)

30. BROD (Bosanski Brod), "Bosnia" stocking-factory manufacturing hall
31. BROD (Bosanski Brod), camp in Military police building (former "Jugobanka" building)
32. BROD (Bosanski Brod), city stadium
33. BRČKO, Boderište, "Interplet" factory, manufacturing hall
34. BRČKO, Bosanska Bijela, local community premises
35. BRČKO, Bosanska Bijela, place for drying plums
36. BRČKO, Bosanska Bijela, private houses
37. BRČKO, Boće, primary school
38. BRČKO, Boće, local community premises
39. BRČKO, Gornji Zovik, warehouse of building material
40. BRČKO, Gornji Rahić, local community premises
41. BRČKO, Gornji Rahić, warehouse of building material
42. BRČKO, Gornji Rahić, place for drying in Okrajci
43. BRČKO, Gornji Rahić, primary school
44. BRČKO, garage in hothouse between places of Rahić and Maoče
45. BRČKO, Donji Rahić, private houses
46. BRČKO, Maoča, chicken-farm
47. BRČKO, Maoča, restaurant "Bolji život"
48. BRČKO, Palanka, library of the local community
49. BRČKO, Rašljani, warehouse
50. BRČKO, Ulice, primary school
51. BRČKO, Ulice, local community premises
52. BUGOJNO, building of the bank in which the Military police of the Army of the B&H is stationed
53. BUGOJNO, basement of the "Kalin" hotel
54. BUGOJNO, private house at the outskirts
55. BUGOJNO, sports-cultural center hall
56. BUGOJNO, "Stipo Djerek" primary school
57. BUGOJNO, Grammar school
58. BUGOJNO, "Rostovo" ski-center
59. BUGOJNO, "Slavko Rodic" factory
60. BUGOJNO, garages in former Tito's Villa, "Gorica"
61. BUGOJNO, house of murdered Serb, Lukić Relja
62. BUGOJNO, coal-mine in village of Gračanica
63. BUNA, camp in school-building
64. BUNA, prison of brothers Ivan and Srećko Gagro
65. BUSOVAČA, Kaonik
66. BUSOVAČA, hotel complex "Tisovac"
67. VAREŠ
68. VELIKA Kladuša, prison
69. VISOKO, "Ahmet Fetahagić" military barracks
70. VISOKO, basement of investihation prison
71. VISOKO, local community premises
72. VISOKO, "Fojnički oured" school-building
73. VISOKO, "Ognjen Prica" school-building

74. VISOKO, Military police prison based at the "Ahmet Fetahagić" school-building,
75. VISOKO, village of Srhinje, house of Enver Bašić
76. VISOKO, village of Hlapčevići, local community premises
77. VISOKO, village of Glina, stables of the owner Sakib Sudžuk, called "Postman"
78. VISOKO, Buzić Mahala, cooperative consumers' house
79. VITEZ,police station building
80. VITEZ, factory of chemicals
81. VITEZ, Kruščica
82. VIŠEGRAD, marshy rooms of Hydro-Energetic Plant "Višegrad"
83. VIŠEGRAD, grain silo "Žito"
84. VIŠEGRAD, Crni Vrh
85. VLASENICA
86. GABELA near Čapljina, hangars of the former Yugoslav People's Army (JNA), near STRUGA, Croatian Defence Council (HVO) prison
87. GORAŽDE, Department of Interior, Police station in the center of the town
88. GORAŽDE, grain silo in Kopači
89. GORAŽDE, building of the insurance company ZOIL "Sarajevo"
90. GORAŽDE, "Balkan" old hotel building
91. GORAŽDE, camp named "Mujkovića Polje"
92. GORAŽDE, Mahala
93. GORAŽDE, building of electric power distribution center "Elektrodistribucija"
94. GORAŽDE, VitkoviĆI
95. GORAŽDE, camp in printing house in VitkoviĆI
96. GORAŽDE, camp in Moše Pijade Street, opposite police station building
97. GORAŽDE, camp in house of Nedimović family
98. GORAŽDE, isolated part on the right bank of the Drina river
99. GORAŽDE, village of Mravinjac
100. GORAŽDE, village of Šašićil
101. GORNJI VAKUF, camp in Rama, police station building
102. GRADAČAC, prison in basement of the Town Tower (in fortress)
103. GRADAČAC, camp in secondary school center building
104. GRADAČAC, basement of the Grammar School
105. GRADAČAC, village of Srnica
106. GRADAČAC, Gornja Tramošnjica, camp in a school building
107. GRAČANICA, village of Godinje, garage
108. GRAČANICA, Cultural Center
109. GRAČANICA, camp in "Hasan Kikić" primary school building
110. GRUDE, school building
111. GRUDE, garage
112. GRUDE, Dejčiće, camp in primary school building
113. DERVENTA, former JNA Club
114. DERVENTA, camp in grain silo in Polje
115. DERVENTA, Poljari, "Vuk Karadžić" primary school
116. DERVENTA, Rabić, underground premises of military storage
117. DERVENTA, Plehan

118. DOMANOVIĆI, near Čapljina, camp in a private house
119. DRETELJ, near Čapljina
120. DUVNO (Tomislavgrad), Department of Interior prison in a basement
121. DUVNO (Tomislavgrad), central-heating station
122. DUVNO (Tomislavgrad), secondary school center
123. DUVNO (Tomislavgrad), the Grammar School
124. DUVNO (Tomislavgrad), "Boriša Kovačević" primary school
125. DUVNO (Tomislavgrad), nuns' home
126. DUVNO (Tomislavgrad), military prison
127. DUVNO (Tomislavgrad), Eminovo Selo
128. DUVNO (Tomislavgrad), village of Babine
129. DUVNO (Tomislavgrad), private prison in Šuice
130. DUVNO (Tomislavgrad), Balečić near Šuice
131. DUVNO (Tomislavgrad), village of Rašćani
132. DUVNO (Tomislavgrad), Gornji Brišnik
133. DUVNO (Tomislavgrad), village of Stipanići, basement of a deserted house
134. DUVNO (Tomislavgrad), village of Stipanići, primary school
135. DJEVERUŠA
136. ŽEPČA, storage of cement
137. ŽEPČA, gym in a primary school "Rade Kondić"
138. ŽEPČA, secondary school center
139. ŽIVINICE, building of former ambulance
140. ŽIVINICE, building of Department of Interior
141. ŽIVINICE, building of an old Post-office
142. ŽIVINICE, building of Employment Bureau
143. ŽIVINICE, stadium "Mladost", dressing-rooms
144. ŽIVINICE, library "Šarenjak" near stadium
145. ŽIVINICE, Ljubače, mill situated between Tuzla and Živinice
146. ŽIVINICE, Ljubače, warehouse of the former JNA. Military prison
147. ŽIVINICE, Maline, (on the road to Husi)
148. ŽIVINICE, stadium "Metalac"
149. ZAVIDOVIĆI, basement of a building of political organizations' premises (old City Hall)
150. ZAVIDOVIĆI, basement of the Forestry Center building
151. ZENICA, House of Correction
152. ZENICA, prison
153. ZENICA, basement of the Faculty of Metallurgy,
154. ZENICA, hotel "Internacional"
155. ZENICA, "Mihajlo Pupin" schooling center
156. ZENICA, "Sead Škrgo" primary school
157. ZENICA, car.,p in the Music school
158. ZENICA, Perin Han, "Bratstvo-Jedinstvo" primary school
159. ZENICA, Amauti
160. ZENICA, Bijelo Polje, stadium
161. ZENICA, school building in a village of Janjići
162. ZENICA, village of Drivuša, school building

163. IGMAN, atomic shelter in the hotel "Igman"
164. IGMAN, basement of the hotel "Famos"
165. IGMAN, hotel "Mrazište"
166. JABLANICA, Memorial Museum of the Battle on the Neretva River (Museum of Revolution)
167. JAJCE, old fortress
168. JAJCE, prison in basement of the "SJS" main building
169. JAJCE, prison of Territorial Defence Center in "ElektroVrbas" main building
170. JAJCE, camp in "Bratstvo - Jedinstvo" primary school
171. JAJCE, prison in HVO military barracks, near Catholic Church
172. KAKANJ, camp in a coal-mine
173. KAKANJ, motel "Sretno"
174. KALESIJA, village of Miljanovci
175. KALESIJA, village of Medjan
176. KLADANJ, former Insurance Bureau for People and Property
177. KLADANJ, village of Stupari - camp in primary school building
178. KLADANJ, prison in cinema
179. KONJIC, prison in Police station
180. KONJIC, camp in Čelebići, in a warehouse of the former JNA
181. KONJIC, Čelebići, "Maksim Kujundžić" primary school
182. KONJIC, "3rd March" primary school, 3. mart Street
183. KONJIC, sports hall "Musala", Braće Bektaševića Street
184. KONJIC, new residential settlement
185. KONJIC, Donje Selo
186. KONJIC, cafe-bar "Amadeus"
187. KONJIC, Buturović Polje
188. KONJIC, village of Džepi
189. KONJIC, village of Parsovići
190. KOTOR VAROŠ, village of Večići
191. KREKA, Faruk Ppcić's private prison in the cultural centre "Moša Pijade"
192. KRUPA, Podpazariće, warehouse of the former JNA
193. KUPRES, "Kvalitet" clothes factory
194. KUPRES, basement in Vila Milenka's house, Narodnih Heroja Street where the "War Headquarters" was located
195. KUPRES, private camp
196. LIŠTICA
197. LIVNO, police station and garages of police station
198. LIVNO, "Ivan Goran Kovačić" primary school
199. LIVNO, "10th October" primary school
200. LIVNO, fortress "Old City"
201. LIVNO, school gym
202. LIVNO, "Dinara" hotel, basement (brothel)
203. LIVNO, secondary schooling center
204. LIVNO, camp in a school in the village of POTOK, 10 km towards Mostar
205. LIVNO, camp in IVETIĆ's family house in a village of Zastinje
206. LIVNO, village of Čelebići

207. LUKAVAC, basement of the Secondary school, "Patriotska liga" prison
208. LUKAVAC, old policlinic's building
209. LUKAVAC, slaughterhouse
210. LUKAVAC, village of Modrac, prison of the owner Rifat Morankić,
211. LUKAVAC, "Transervis"garages
212. LUKAVAC, Croatian Armed Forces (HOS) camp in workers' resort in Svatovci village
213. LJUBUŠKI, HVO military investigation prison
214. LJUBUŠKI, HOS old prison
215. LJUBUŠKI, prison in a buy off tobacco station
216. LJUBUŠKI, village of Lipno, camp in a primary school building
217. LJUBUŠKI, prison in a school building in Kravice
218. MAGLAJ, dressing rooms of "Natron" football team
219. MATIJEVIĆI, near Kladanj
220. MEDJEDJA, cooperative consumers' house, central prison of Višegrad Territorial Defence Headquarters
221. MEDJEDJA, basement of a private house
222. MOSTAR, military policlinic
223. MOSTAR, Ćelovina, 27 Šanticeva Street - former District prison, HVO prison
224. MOSTAR, Military hospital, HOS prison
225. MOSTAR, Faculty of Mechanical Engineering, HVO Military police
226. MOSTAR, Faculty of Economy, HVO Military police
227. MOSTAR, Faculty of Law, "collective center" for Serbs
228. MOSTAR, local community club "4th July"
229. MOSTAR, "Bristol" hotel, basements
230. MOSTAR, Mladena Balorde Street
231. MOSTAR, Northern Camp
232. MOSTAR, Rodoč, heliport (central prison in Herzeg-Bosnia), in Military Grammar School
233. MOSTAR, Svinjarina, halls of "Djuro Salaj" spinning mill, camp of the Moslem Army
234. MOSTAR, Svinjarina, "Djuro Salaj" spinning mill
235. MOSTAR, Svinjarina, "Zlatka Vuković" company
236. MOSTAR, Svinjarina, a private house
237. MOSTAR, village of Kočine, camp of the Moslem Army
238. MOSTAR, CIM, a private prison
239. MOSTAR, village of Vojno
240. NOVI TRAVNIK, installations of the former JNA in the village of Stojković
241. NOVI TRAVNIK, "Bratstvo" annealing factory
242. ORAŠJE, secondary schooling center
243. ORAŠJE, Donja Mahala, camp in a primary school building
244. ORAŠJE, Donja Mahala, storage of Mirza Filipović, nick-named Deljković
245. ORAŠJE, POSAVSKA MAHALA
246. ODŽAK, primary school (gym)
247. ODŽAK, "Strolit" company
248. ODŽAK, village of Novi Grad
249. PAZARIĆ, primary school
250. PAZARIĆ, former JNA military barracks "Kruap" in Zovik

251. PAZARIĆ, Cultural Center
252. PAZARIĆ, camp in storages in Krupska Rijeka
253. PAZARIĆ, village of Urduk
254. PODBREŽJE, "Vatrostalna" company, main building
255. POSUŠJE, police station
256. POSUŠJE, a garage
257. PROZOR, prison
258. PROZOR, garages
259. RAVNE, in Popovo Polje
260. SARAJEVO, Alipašino polje - private prison
261. SARAJEVO, Alipašino's settlement No. 2, "Borsalino" cafe-bar
262. SARAJEVO, Alipašino polje, basement on ZAVNOBIH Square Nos. 21 and 27
263. SARAJEVO, central heating station Alipašino polje, B phase
264. SARAJEVO, local community club "Mladost" in Alipašino polje
265. SARAJEVO, atomic shelter in Dobrinja 3
266. SARAJEVO, the Buća stream
267. SARAJEVO, the Buća potok, ŽIŠ secondary school (Secondary School for Railroad and Industrial Workers)
268. SARAJEVO, military prison in former JNA "Viktor Bubanj" barracks, now "Ramiz Salčin"
269. SARAJEVO, garage near "Privredna banka of Sarajevo"
270. SARAJEVO, cellar vault of the "Privredna banka of Sarajevo", Dobrinja 5 in Bratstvo-Jedinstvo Street
271. SARAJEVO, kinder-garden in Palmira Toljatija Street
272. SARAJEVO, "Iskrica" kinder-garden in Moše Pijade Street
273. SARAJEVO, "Iskrica" kinder-garden in Mladena Pojanovića Street
274. SARAJEVO, "Iskrica" kinder-garden in Skerlićeva Street
275. SARAJEVO, complex of "Zetra" company
276. SARAJEVO, 2 Dobrinja Street, basement of a trading company "Mašinopromet" in Oktobarska Revolucija Street
277. SARAJEVO, Railway Station
278. SARAJEVO, Female Prison
279. SARAJEVO, basement of the "Zagreb" hotel, in Marin-Dvor area (brothel)
280. SARAJEVO, the "Europa" hotel, (brothel), air-conditioning chamber in basement
281. SARAJEVO, prison in the Stup area
282. SARAJEVO, building of The Bank and the Social Accounting Office in "Čengic Villa"
283. SARAJEVO, restaurant named either "Strela" or "Stela"
284. SARAJEVO, deserted Serb-owned apartment in 28 Muhameda Djurdje Street
285. SARAJEVO, deserted Serb-owned apartment in 30 Mahmuta DŽudže Street, Koševo brdo
286. SARAJEVO, Meteorological Center on Bjelave
287. SARAJEVO, "Mehmed Bušatlija" students' dormitory on Bjelave (brothel)
288. SARAJEVO, the Ciglana settlement, Djure Djakovića Street
289. SARAJEVO, "Djuro Djaković" cinema
290. SARAJEVO, Skyscraper No. 2, Pera Kosanića Square
291. SARAJEVO, camp in "Slobodan Vukovic" school-building, Blagoja Parovica Street in Novo Sarajevo

292. SARAJEVO, primary school "Pavle Goranin"in Švraka village
293. SARAJEVO, primary school "Andrija Rašo", Alipašino polje
294. SARAJEVO, primary school " 1st May", Alipašino polje
295. SARAJEVO, primary school in the Marin-Dvor area
296. SARAJEVO, police station on the Koševo Hill
297. SARAJEVO, "Center" police station on Bjelave
298. SARAJEVO, police station in the Sokolović Colony
299. SARAJEVO, police station, Novo Sarajevo
300. SARAJEVO, House of Correction in Pofalići
301. SARAJEVO, Pofalići, G.P. "Vranica" basement premises, former hostel premises
302. SARAJEVO, local community offices "Mojmilo"
303. SARAJEVO, warehouse "25. May" in Švraka village
304. SARAJEVO, "Koševo" Stadium
305. SARAJEVO, camp "Sunce" - in the atomic shelter in Dobrinja II, the 5th Motorized Brigade Headquarters (in the building just below the "Sunce" shop), 1 Marko Orešković Street
306. SARAJEVO, students' dormitory "Mladen Stojanovic" at the corner of the (118?) Radićeva Street and JNA Street (brothel)
307. SARAJEVO, Faculty of Civil Engineering, basement (brothel)
308. SARAJEVO, Technical High School, Vojvode Putnika Street, (School of Civil Engineering)
309. SARAJEVO, tunnel of the "Koševo" hospital
310. SARAJEVO, tunnel "Velešići - Ciglane"
311. SARAJEVO, FIS (DTV Partizan), Mis Ibrina Street, basement
312. SARAJEVO, Central Prison, 8 & 9 JNA Street
313. SARAJEVO, warehouse of "Šipad" company in Džemala Bijedića Street
314. SARAJEVO, "Vladimir Nazor" school for retarded children, in Ivana Krndelja Street, Bjelave area
315. SARAJEVO, special school in 54 Ivan Krndelja Street, in Čengić Villa
316. SARAJEVO, basement of "Poljoopskrba" company, on the way towards the centre of the old city (Baš Čaršija)
317. SARAJEVO, the 101st brigade prison
318. SARAJEVO, the 102nd Brigade HQ in Hrasno
319. SREBRENIK, primary school
320. SREBRENIK, Youth Center in Rapatnica suburb area
321. SREBRENICA, a prison between the buildings of the Municipality Court and the City Hall
322. SREBRENICA, prison of a police station
323. SREBRENICA, village of Potočari, private prison of Orić Naser
324. SREBRENICA, village of Sćeska, Zulfo Tursunović's private prison
325. STOLAC, buy off tobacco station
326. STOLAC, "Inbos" company
327. TARČIN near Pazarić, grain silo
328. TEOČAK near Ugljevik, primary school building
329. TEOČAK, local community offices
330. TEŠANJ, military prison
331. TRAVNIK, prison
332. TRAVNIK, prison near "Tri Bora" restaurant

333. TRAVNIK, Retired Persons' Club
334. TRAVNIK, "Petar Mećava" military barracks
335. TRAVNIK, club of the former JNA (old medrasa)
336. TRAVNIK, Hunting home in Pavlovica area
337. TRAVNIK, basement of the old Railway-Transport Enterprise building
338. TRAVNIK, prison in Dolac, near the matchmaking factory in Sljemena village, within the JNA warehouse compund
339. TRAVNIK, laundry in 14 Slavka Radića Street
340. TRAVNIK, village of Kraljevica
341. TRNOVO, building of police station
342. TRNOVO, camp in kinder-garden
343. TRNOVO, "Treskavica" hotel
344. TRNOVO, village of Godinjske bare, private storage
345. TRNOVO, village of Dejčići
346. TUZLA, military investigation prison based in District prison building in 1 Djura Djaković Street, both on the ground and on the 1st floor
347. TUZLA, camp in District prison, part for civilians, 2nd floor
348. TUZLA, camp in "Husinjska Buna" military barracks in Skojevska settlement
349. TUZLA, camp in an "old mine" near "Sloboda" stadium in Tušanj
350. TUZLA, former military fire-range near "Sloboda" stadium
351. TUZLA, camp in saltworks in Tušanj
352. TUZLA, military barracks "Lipnica", 4 km away from Tuzla
353. TUZLA, Engineering-Technical High School
354. TUZLA, Mining School-Centre in Irac
355. TUZLA, camp in Medical High School
356. TUZLA, students' dormitory
357. TUZLA, Workers' University "Mitar Trifunović - Uča"
358. TUZLA, Mining - Geological Institute
359. TUZLA, "Tušanj" Stadium
360. TUZLA, a club of the former JNA
361. TUZLA, Faruk Prcić's private prison
362. TUZLA, Šerija Zaimović's private prison
363. TUZLA, hanger on the "Dubrava" Airport
364. TUZLA, Cerik
365. TUZLA, Kozlovac, shelter-place in a motel
366. TUZLA, Kozlovac, former prison's husbandry
367. TUZLA, Tojšići, 14 km from Tuzla, village Cultural Centre
368. TUZLA, Požarnica
369. FOJNICA, basement of the "Sarajevo" Bank
370. FOJNICA, "Kata Govorušić" secondary school, basement
371. HRASNICA, Cultural Centre
372. HRASNICA, former building of apartments for single persons, who worked in "Famos" company
373. HRASNICA, stadium of the "Hrasnica" football team
374. HRASNICA, "Famos"company workers' residential area
375. HRASNICA, "Aleksa Šantic" primary school

376. HRASNICA, Social Club
377. HRASNICA, basements of a skyscraper near the Moslem police station
378. HRASNICA, garages in basement, Igman's Partisan Battalion Street
379. HRASNICA, basement of a residential building, still in construction
380. CAZIN, prison
381. CAZIN, gravel works
382. CAZIN, stadium dressing-rooms
383. CAZIN, "Vojin Marić" primary school in Osredak
384. CAZIN, village of Liskovac, primary school
385. CAZIN, village of Ćoralići, hamlet of Djehveruša
386. CERSKA, near Vlasenice, private stable
387. ČAPLJINA, police station
388. ČAPLJINA, "Mirko Popara" military barracks in Grabovina, HVO camp
389. ČAPLJINA, basement in the City Hall
390. ČAPLJINA, tobacco station
391. ČAPLJINA, HOS camp in a basement of an old Post Office
392. ČAPLJINA, grain silo near "Neretvatrans" company
393. ČITLUK, garages
394. ČITLUK, police station
395. ŠAMAC, village of Domaljevac, primary school

2. Camps in CROATIA

1. BIOGRAD at the seaside
2. BIOGRAD at the seaside, fishing house on the "Vransko" lake
3. BJELOVAR, prison of the Ministry of Interior
4. BJELOVAR, District prison
5. BJELOVAR, Military prison
6. BJELOVAR, sports hall
7. BJELOVAR, military barracks
8. BJELOVAR, school-building
9. VARAŽDIN, prison
10. VINKOVCI, prison
11. VIROVITICA, military barracks (guardhouse)
12. VRGINMOST, police station
13. VRGORAC, camp in a Croatian Club
14. VRGORAC, garage in a village near Vrgorac
15. VRPOLJE, prison
16. VUKOVAR, Ministry of Interior in Vukovar
17. VUKOVAR, Borovo village, "Komerc" company
18. VUKOVAR, Borovo village, "Nova obuća" company
19. VUKOVAR, hanger at the airport
20. VUKOVAR, school in construction in Borovo village

21. VUKOVAR, kinder-gardens near City Hall
22. VUKOVAR, basement premises in the City Hall
23. VUKOVAR, atomic shelter
24. VUKOVAR, warehouse of "Drvopromet" company
25. VUKOVAR, catacombs under the cemetery
26. VUKOVAR, Ruthenians' Church
27. VUKOVAR, "Vladimir Nazor" school
28. VUKOVAR, Lužac
29. VUKOVAR, warehouse of "Abazis" company
30. VUKOVAR, Elc's royal palace, chapel
31. VUKOVAR, Military recruiting department
32. GOSPIĆ, District prison
33. GOSPIĆ, camp Smiljane
34. GOSPIĆ, brick-works in a village of Perusić
35. GOSPIĆ village of Zablato
36. GOSPIĆ,Trnovac (Zablato)
37. GRUBIŠNO POLJE, hotel "Bilogora", National Guard Forces (ZNG) HQ
38. DARUVAR, prison
39. DARUVAR, police station
40. DARUVAR, sports hall "Czechs' House"
41. DARUVAR, "Varteks" department store
42. DARUVAR, basement of the supermarket-building in the centre of the city
43. DARUVAR, Miokovićevo
44. DUBROVNIK, hotel "Excelsior", Military Police HQ
45. DUBROVNIK, villa "Palma"
46. DUBROVNIK, District Prison
47. DUBROVNIK, hotel "Zagreb" on Lapad, Military Police HQ
48. DJAKOVO, prison
49. ZADAR, prison of the District Court
50. ZADAR, Military prison
51. ZADAR, hotel "Donat" on Diklovac, Borik
52. ZADAR, aeronautics club
53. ZADAR, "Velimir Škorpik" school
54. ZADAR, primary school "Šime Budinić"
55. ZADAR, primary school "Šimun Kozičić"
56. ZADAR, "Marko Orešković" military barracks
57. ZADAR, restaurant belonging to Josip Prtenjača, on the road to Diklo
58. ZADAR, old town
59. ZAGREB, Vlaška Street, Ministry of Interior
60. ZAGREB, Vukomerec (prison of torts)
61. ZAGREB, 3 Gajeva Street, former military investigation prison
62. ZAGREB, "Maršal Tito" military barracks
63. ZAGREB, Kerestinec in Sveta Nedelja settlement near Zagreb
64. ZAGREB, Kunišćak, basement of the Military police hospital
65. ZAGREB, Remetinec, Rajtanćeva (Rajterova) Street, prison of the Military Court

66. ZAGREB, 12 &18 Petrinjska Street
67. ZAGREB, 92 Selska Street, former JNA barracks
68. ZAGREB, Correction house-hospital
69. ZAGREB, "Martinovska" sports hall
70. ZAGREB, Trstenik
71. ZAGREB, Černomerec
72. ZAGREB, Černomerec, brick-works
73. ZAGREB, sports hall in Samobor
74. IVANIC GRAD
75. IMOTSKI, police station
76. KARLOBAG
77. KARLOVAC, prison
78. KARLOVAC, Ministry of Interior
79. KARLOVAC, pupils' dormitory
80. KOSTAJNICA, Babina reka
81. KRAPINA, prison
82. KUTINA, Firemen House
83. LEPOGLAVA, Correction House
84. LIPIK
85. LIPOVICA
86. MARINO SELO, Ribarska Koliba (near Daruvar)
87. MARINO SELO, main administrative building of the "Ribnačarsko-Pakračka poljana" company
88. METKOVIĆ, prison
89. METKOVIĆ, Military police
90. METKOVIĆ, Civil Protection Center
91. METKOVIĆ, Radio Station
92. METKOVIĆ, Sports hall
93. METKOVIĆ, basement of a tobacco station
94. METKOVIĆ, village of Doboka
95. NAŠICE
96. NIN, brick-works
97. NOVA GRADIŠKA, prison of the Department of Interior
98. NOVA GRADIŠKA, prison in military barracks (on the road to Rešetari)
99. NOVA GRADIŠKA, basement of the Grammar School
100. NOVA GRADIŠKA, school building
101. NOVA GRADIŠKA, Sports hall
102. NOVSKA, prison
103. NOVSKA, Military Recruiting Department near City Hall
104. OGULIN, prison
105. OKUČANI, forge
106. ORAHOVICA
107. OSIJEK, Department of Interior
108. OSIJEK, Investigating prison
109. OSIJEK, "Red" Military Barracks
110. OSIJEK, "Pampes" prison on the fire-range

111. OSIJEK, camp on the stadium
112. PAG (Slano)
113. PAKRAC, prison
114. PAKRAC, basement of a department store
115. PAKRAC, village of Šeovica, a camp in the Cultural Centre
116. PAKRAČKA POLJANA, "Jedinstvo" company, hall for producing the pens and electric switches
117. PAKRAČKA POLJANA, fishing house
118. PETRINJA, village of Brijest
119. PLOČE
120. PODRAVSKA SLATINA
121. PULA, District Prison
122. PULA, Katarina
123. PULA, Kranjčevica
124. PULA, "Valtura" Correction House
125. RAKITJE near Samobor, ZNG Training centre
126. RIJEKA, prison
127. RIJEKA, 24 or 25 Ciotina Street., a camp, "reception center for foreigners" in former JNA barracks
128. RIJEKA, "Via Roma" in Žrtve Fašizma Street
129. RIJEKA, Škurine, barracks
130. RIJEKA, "Trsat" military barracks, Military police prison
131. SINJ, "I Split Partizan Detachment" military barracks of the former JNA
132. SINJ, prison of Military police
133. SISAK, District Prison
134. SISAK, garages of the refinery
135. SISAK, Department of Interior
136. SISAK, camp in forge
137. SISAK, High School of Economic Sciences
138. SISAK, powder plant
139. SISAK, "22 Lipanj" primary school
140. SLAVONSKA POŽEGA, District Prison
141. SLAVONSKA POŽEGA, police station
142. SLAVONSKA POŽEGA, Sports hall
143. SLAVONSKI BROD, Military prison
144. SLAVONSKI BROD, basement of a restaurant with a bowling alley belonging to Dusan Bardak, in Partizanska Street (now Osječka Street)
145. SLAVONSKI BROD, premises in basement of the Center for Public Security
146. SLAVONSKI BROD, camp in the Firemen House
147. SLAVONSKI BROD, Refinery
148. SLAVONSKI ŠAMAC
149. SLUNJ
150. SPLIT, prison on the Katalinić Hill
151. SPLIT, Lora
152. SPLIT, Dračevac, former JNA barracks, HOS prison
153. SPLIT, Bilice (between Split and Solin), District Prison

154. SPLIT, the "Firule" hospital
155. TROGIR
156. TUROPOLJE
157. FILIP JAKOV, Hospital for retarded children
158. ŠIBENIK, "Mandalina" prison
159. ŠIBENIK, "Ante Jonjić" military barracks
160. ŠIBENIK, Šubićevac
161. ŠIBENIK, Sports hall near "Stjepan Radić" school
162. ŠIBENIK, Island of Obonjan

3. CAMPS IN SLOVENIA

1. DOB PRI MIRNI, Correction House
2. DOB PRI HRASTNIK, mine
3. DRAVOGRAD
4. ZIDANI MOST, improvised prison in a Hunting House
5. ZIDANI MOST, prison
6. ILIRSKA BISTRICA
7. KOPER, prison
8. KOPER, police station
9. KOČEVSKA REKA, camp in military barracks
10. KRANJ, Exhibition Hall
11. LJUBLJANA
12. LJUBLJANA, students' centre near the railway station
13. LJUBLJANA, Povšetova Street
14. KOZINA
15. MARIBOR
16. MURSKA SOBOTA, primary school
17. NOVA GORICA
18. RADOVLJICA, barracks, sports halls
19. RIBNICA, St. František's Monastery
20. CELJE
21. CERKNICA